THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVIII.
NUMBER 25.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

Summary of News.

Monday, 15th June.

THE Punjab Government has received a further grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government of India for the extension of fruit culture in Simla and its neighbourhood.

THE Madras papers are bewailing the insanitary condition of that city. One of them writes:—"Although the local Government has forfeited all claims to the prayers and praises of the citizens of Madras by running away to Elysium and leaving behind it the report of its Committee of Three on the Local Sink, it doubtless expects some thanks for the small mercy which it has recently vouchsafed to suffering humanity in its capital, namely, the cutting of the Coombar, by which a flow of pure sea water has been allowed ingress much to the detriment of the sixty-two smells that were having such a good time of it there before. This small mercy is certainly worthy of an expression of thanks from the local public, but it does not represent a tithe of what might legitimately be demanded."

LORD Cross, speaking at a dinner given by the press said that the freedom of the press was carried to great lengths in India, but it was better, he thought, that native discontent should find a safety valve than smoulder.

AGRA has now been in the enjoyment of its new water-supply for nearly five months. In his recently issued Municipal Report Mr. Finlay states that about 8,00,000 gallons of water are pumped into the city daily, and remarks that any one watching the crowds round the stand posts can see how much the water is appreciated. The quality of the water is certified by the Civil Surgeon to be excellent, and the health of the city has improved since the introduction of the supply. Up to the present 23 private houses have been connected with the mains, and 72 more house-holders have applied for a private water-supply. The military authorities have at last shown a distaste for the infusion of animalculæ hitherto supplied to the troops from the cantonment wells, and have prepared a scheme for supplying the pipe water to cantonments at an estimated cost of a lac and three quarters. The Municipal Board is anxious on its own account to extend the mains into the civil lines, hoping thereby not only to benefit that portion of the station but to earn an honest penny by the sale of water, which appears to be sorely needed.

BABU SURESH CHUNDER BANNERJI, Dewan to the Rajah of Naldanga, writes to contradict a report that appeared in the local columns of a contemporary to the effect that Rajah Pramatha Bhushen Deb Rai of Naldangah has had a widowed daughter, and the girl has been married to the son of Babu Jodu Nath Mukerji of Bhowanipur. The report is wholly false, and has no foundation. There has been a marriage alliance between the two families, it is true, but there has been no widow-marriage.

THE Directors of the New Oriental Bank have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past year. Provision is made from the reserve fund to meet all possible losses, and on this account eighty thousand pounds has been set aside for Melbourne, and seventy thousand for Singapur.

THE heat in Culcutta during the week before last was as follows:—Monday 142·0, Tuesday 137·50, Wednesday 138·0, Thursday 138·0, Friday 144·0, and Saturday 144·0. The heat on Sunday of this week registered 146·0. Even on the Dushara day there was not more than a very few drops of rain to quench the thirsty Earth, and which were vouchsafed one would think only by way of not belying the time-honoured tradition.

THE Bombay Police Magistrate's enquiry into the Rajabai Tower mystery was concluded on Wednesday, when Maneckjee Aslajee was committed to the Sessions on two charges of murder. Formal evidence only was adduced, sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case.

Tuesday 16th June.

THE abdication of King Charles of Portugal may, the *World* hears, be expected at any moment. Although not yet thirty, he has grown so unwieldy as to be almost unable to move; and he wholly lacks both the energy and peculiar tact which made Dom Luis, his father, so popular with his subjects. King Charles deeply offended the Portuguese by what they describe as his "unseemly levity" during the pompous funeral ceremonies of his father, and they entertain a rooted belief that their present sovereign (who is, like the King of the Belgians, one of the lucky Dukes of Saxony) is entirely under the influence and sway of his near relative Queen Victoria.

THE successful experiments which have been made abroad with dogs as military messengers have caused the German authorities to employ them in yet another capacity on the field of glory. There are at the present moment, a number of shepherds' dogs in training for finding the wounded on the battle-field, as formerly the St. Bernards were trained to find the frozen wanderers on the lonely paths of St. Gothard. The regiment of lancers stationed at Huelben possesses a dozen of these shaggy coated members of the ambulance corps, which have been taught to hunt up any soldier hidden in the woods and fields in the neighbourhood of the garrison.

PRINCE BISMARCK, when asked whether he would leave memoirs to be published, like Talleyrand's 60 years after his death, replied, "If I live another ten years a instalment of my memoirs will be published whilst I am alive." And he added (so the Berlin correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* states), I should like to be alive to defend my memoirs against contradiction. I can guess what would be written about them if I were dead; and I should jump in my coffin if some men were able to give me the lie with impunity.

THE London *Star* makes an appeal for justice for the Manipur Senapati. The paper suggests that military officers who are near comrades of the men so treacherously done to death are not likely to be dispassionate judges of his acts. In support of this plea the *Star* reminds us that Government officials have already given proof of their capacity for misjudging the Senapati. An appendix to the recently published despatches was intended to show that the Senapati is a very treacherous and blood-thirsty person. The first offence was charged against him in 1881. The *Star* says it does not of course follow that because charges were brought against the Senapati in years gone by, which were afterwards proved to be false, that therefore he is not responsible for the murder of Mr. Quinton; but we refer to these exploded charges to show that very high officials in India have in the past done the Senapati grave wrong, and it is therefore doubly necessary that the representatives of England in Parliament should insist not upon his escaping the rope if he is guilty of assassination but of his having a fair and exhaustive trial before any decision is arrived at as to whether he is guilty or not.

THE strike of the London omnibus employes is over, the men having accepted the wages that twelve hours shall constitute a day's work, and that the men are to be granted a weekly holiday without pay.

THE appointment of Mr. Farren, Barrister, to be Judge of the High Court of Bombay, is officially announced

A RAILWAY accident of a most disastrous nature has occurred in Switzerland. The bridge over the river Birs, near Basle, collapsed under the weight of an excursion train which was conveying passengers to a village festival. The engine and several carriages fell into the river, and some fifty excursionists were drowned, while over a hundred were injured.

IN connection with the recent fatal accident at Benares on the river to a Ahir marriage party, two boatmen are being prosecuted under section 304 of the Penal Code for overloading the boat and endangering life.

DORABJEE Dhunjibhoy Shroff, late Assistant Manager of the Oriental Life Office, has been committed to the Sessions in connection with the defalcations recently discovered in connection with the Association.

Wednesday, 17th June.

A DESPATCH from Boston says that much amusement and not a little indignation have been occasioned there by the arrest of a prominent citizen and his wife for being guilty of violating the ordinance against kissing in the street. The couple had not long been married, and happening to meet in the street after a few days' separation, they saluted each other with a kiss. By this act they brought themselves under one of the old Puritan Blue laws, which has never been repealed, for the promotion of becoming behaviour. There is a similar law in the statute book of Massachusetts against smoking in the streets, but the law is never put in force.

REPLYING to a question in the House of Lords the Premier said that it was true that Abdul Hemi, one of the Egyptian exiles, had died in Ceylon. The Egyptain Government, he said, objects to any of the exiles being allowed to return to Egypt. Lord Salisbury promised to enquire whether it was feasible to remove them to a drier climate than that of Ceylon.

OWING to the diplomatic steps taken, the Emperor of China has signed a decree ordering the Chinese public officials to protect all foreigners and missions in China. His Majesty has also ordered the punishment of the recent rioters.

THE *East* is glad to notice a *Hunting Club* (for such is the name of a new Club) inaugurated in town Sherpore in order to kill the wild animals by which the town and its neighbourhood are largely infested. A correspondent writing on the subject states that during the course of the last two or three months, the enthusiastic members of the new Hunting Club of the town have killed nearly a dozen of tigers. A tiger was killed by Babu Gobinda Dayal Nag, officiating Tax Darogah, Sherpore Town Muncipality.

THE Commission, now sitting at Darjiling (says the *Manchester Guardian*) for the final adjustment of our differences with Thibet and the arrangement of a trade tariff between India and that country, is almost certainly destined to fail in both objects. The Commission comprises two Chinamen and one Englishman, but no native of Thibet, the land whose interests and rights are being adjudicated upon. Now, the Thibetan Government has more than once of late asserted its complete independence of the Celestial Empire. Nevertheless, in spite of earnest remonstrances on the part of certain representatives of this sturdy race of mountaineers, the Indian Government continues to treat with China concerning the territory and the general rights of a nation, which repudiates Chinese jurisdiction.

A ROMAN Catholic organ notices an instance in which China, which boasts the oldest of newspapers, and claims to have invented the mariner's compass, has now taken a step in advance of the civilized nations of the West in the direction of moral progress. An official proclamation has recently appeared in the *Gazette of Northern China*, published in the province of King-Sou, to the effect that those in the service of the State who print immoral books will be degraded, and that ordinary individuals convicted of the same offence will be condemned to a hundred blows of stick and banishment to some penal locality over fifteen hundred miles distant. A dose of one hundred blows will be the punishment of the rascals who sell obscenities. Thirty days after the issue of this edict all filthy books must be destroyed, beginning with those in course of publication.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—'Holyday sham-auctions and cheating innocent people of their money have become very common. These auctioneers put up all sorts of trashy articles for sale, increase the auction price by bidding through their own men and then knocking them down at most exorbitant prices. In parts of Bengal they have become an unmitigated nuisance. We hear that the Magistrate of Dacca has ordered the police to prosecute as many of them as he finds adopting dishonest means of holding these public auctions. We would commend this to the Commissioner of Calcutta Police.

MR. Edison's kinetograp is a machine combining electricity with photography. A man may sit in his drawing-room and see reproduced upon a screen the stage of a distant theatre, may observe the movements of the actors exactly, and also hear the voices of the players or the music of an opera.

Thursday, 18th June.

SLAVES in London—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—

But by the side of this horrible market exists an enslaved population having no connection with any other, which remains at this very hour a startling fact, and one of which I would not venture to write unless I were speaking of London, where my facts may be verified—I mean a market of men hidden in a corner of this noisome enclosure. Every Sunday at the hour of the general market, says the special report on London, is to be seen in one of the streets of this market a varying number of men of various ages but always able-bodied, drawn up in line against the wall, and in front of them a man who sells them to purchasers, who have come for the special purpose of getting whatever man or number of men they may need. Of course, a man is not sold in a fashion clearly agreed upon: but these men driven out of Russia, and wandering from place to place without a home or resources, reach London knowing neither the town, nor the language, nor any living person. There they become the prey of a man who is an actual slave-dealer. He keeps and feeds them till the day of the sale, when they sign, in return for a certain sum given for them, a very long engagement as workmen or servants according to their capacity, in consideration of a certain salary, feeding and lodging. Now, the sum given for them varies from £2 to £3. Their salary varies from 2s. to 3s. a week. Their feeding is horrible and so is their lodging. They suffer hunger, cold, heat, vermin, and work from early morning until late in the evening. They have agreed to pay back a certain sum if they break their engagement. They are deprived of relations, acquaintances or protection. They remain slaves working for nothing, depriving thereby, for the profit of their master, other men of work, and especially English workmen.

WHY is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc.? Simply and solely, replies Max Muller, in the *Fortnightly Review*, because in Babylon there existed by the side of the decimal system of notation another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as 60; it being divided without a remainder by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30. The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was subdivided into 60 minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, or a little more than four and-a half English miles; and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the 24 equinoctial hours was fixed at 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. This system was handed on to the Greeks; and Hipparchus, the great Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. It was carried along on the strain of traditional knowledge through the Middle Ages; and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara of the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins, and dates, and subjecting all to the decimnl system of reckoning were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesimal,—that is Babylonian,—each hour consisting of sixty minutes.

AMONG the many remedies discovered for snake bites as well as the bites of rabbid dogs, the latest one is the use of common salt. This has been, says Mr. W. Kennedy of Tirhoot, used with remarkable success. He says :—"I have cured within the past month two men who were bitten by the cobra, one in the arm, and the other in the leg, simply by rubbing the wounded parts well with a very strong solution of salt. The usual deadly symptoms had made some progress before the remedy was applied, but they were got under by dint of hard rubbing. Not a moment should be lost in applying the solution of salt, especially in the bites of those serpents whose poison is of an active nature. The stronger the solution the better, and rubbing it on the wounded part ought never to be discontinued until the circulation is well restored. In case of the bite of a mad dog I would rub the wound for several hours with the solution, and then spreading a thick laver of salt on a linen rag, place it over the bitten part, and secure it by a firm bandage. I would then keep the part moist for at least 24 hours, by squeezing with a sponge, or any other soft substance, dipped from time to time in the solution, and after that I would apply a fresh batch of salt to the wound, and bandaging it well, allow it to remain on for at least two days; all this ought to be commenced immediately after the infliction of the wound."

Friday, 19th June.

THE portrait of Sir William Wedderburn has just been finished by Mr. Herkomer. It bears the inscription :—"Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart, President of the 5th Indian National Congress. Memorial portrait subscribed for by Sir W. William's Indian friends at a public meeting held in Bombay on his leaving India, May 1887."

SPEAKING of the Benares riot, the Bombay *Gazette* says :—"We observe that there is a disposition here and there to cite the Benares riot as an example of the want of sympathy between the administration and the people of Benares. This is a straining of the real significance of the episode. There was a mistake as to the character of the idol, and this seems to have been the primary cause of the disturbance. Instead of being *chal*, or moveable as the Municipality thought it, it was *achal*, or immoveable, and this was only discovered after the Municipality, the majority of whom as we have said were Hindus, had passed their resolution for the transfer of the shrine on terms of liberal compensation. The representative principle had full play in the matter, yet it failed to secure the representation of sentiments which were at all events strong enough to claim expression in violence and disorder. It is only one more indication of the inherent difficulty of the task of administration in India, that it should necessitate an exact knowledge of distinctions as subtle as those between idols that are *chal* and those that are *achal*. When a Municipality, for the most part Hindus, is blind to the distinction, it is the veriest nonsense to charge British administrators, who are not aware of it, with not being in touch with popular feeling in such matters."

MISS VALERIE VAN TASSELL, the American lady aeronaut, made a very successful balloon ascent recently, not far from the Motibagh Palace in Bhavnagar. The dauntless aeronaut, while rising rapidly in the air performed gymnastic feats with wonderful coolness and intrepidity, to the great amazement of thousands of people assembled all round, who had been invited by His Highness the Maharaja. When the balloon reached a height of 4,300 feet, as shown by a pocket aneroid the aeronaut detached herself in the parachute from the balloon, and, touched *terra firma*, a mile from the town, to the north-east.

Truth writes :—" If it is really necessary for the Queen to have the attendance of a member of the Cabinet at Balmoral, surely some less busy Minister than the Secretary of State for India should be selected for this duty. It is a public scandal that this particular Minister should be a dawdling with the Court in the recesses of the Scottish Highlands while Parliament is sitting, and at the present important juncture, when critical debates on Indian affairs are impending. Mr. Chaplin or the Duke of Rutland could better have been spared."

A REQUISITION signed by about 120 Parsees has been made to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat, through the medium of a vernacular paper, to convene a public meeting for the purpose of considering what steps should be adopted in connection with the Clock Tower Tragedy. The requisitionists leave it to the option of the Punchayat whether the meeting should include Hindus or be solely composed of their own community.

OVER twenty shocks of earthquake were felt at Serajgunj the other day—sharp ones—at 3 and 3-30. They continued all night, and a severe one occurred at one A.M. A very sharp and prolonged one occurred at noon. All the brick buildings are more or less damaged. Over sixty distinct shocks were counted.

IN the House of Commons on Wednesday night, in Committee of Supply, Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that it was intended to increase the strength of the Navy by 12,500 men, who were required to man the new ships. He also stated that a cruiser would replace the three British gunboats on the China station.

MORE inter-tribal fighting between sections of the Babuzai clans is reported from Swat. There has been fighting between rival Mailks in Bar Swat. It was only about six months ago that Main Gul exerted his newly-acquired authority in the country to persuade the inhabitants of the chief villages, some 30 in all, in Bar Swat, to lay aside the blood-feuds that disturbed the peace of each village, and induced the owners of rifle-proof defences round their houses to pull these to pieces. Six months have, however, proved the limit of the Swati's self-control, and all the old quarrels are reviving, and the old fortifications are being rebuilt. As soon as these are fairly complete, lively times are expected, as in the "good old days."

A SMART earthquake shock was felt at one A. M. on Thursday at Domar, in the Rungpore District, and several slight shocks have been felt since.

2

Saturday, 20th June.

THE *Lancet* records a remarkable case, which illustrates what human beings are driven to do when suffering the agonies of starvation. The body of an Arab was recently found in the hold of a ship which had arrived from Aden, and was conveyed to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, where a *post mortem* examination was made by order of the coroner. The body was much emaciated and the following extraordinary list of materials was found in his intestines:—Twenty trouser buttons, three cogwheels (apparently out of a watch), one 2-in steel screw bent double, one 1-in screw-six pieces of a lock, the biggest being one and a half inches long and half an inch broad, a circular piece of brass, several pieces of iron wire, brass, lead, and two key tallies on a ring one inch in length. The weight of the articles amounted almost exactly to half a pound. The poor fellow had evidently secreted himself in the vessel and had remained undiscovered by the crew during the whole of the voyage from some distant port, and had swallowed these articles to relieve the pangs of hunger.

The following Hydrabad telegram appears in the *Indian Daily News* :

A charge of bribery has been brought against a high official of the Nizam's State. A local paper and the Madras *Hindu* gave the amount at fifty or sixty thousand rupees. But it is said that this figure represents cash only; jewels given along with it being valued at two lakhs. A Commission has been appointed to investigate the matter. The Commission is composed of three members who are all subordinates to the accused high official. Public feeling runs very high, especially as the dupes are female members of an illustrious family, and the official is one who was more than once very unfavourably reported to the Government of India by a former Resident. There are certain pertinent questions which deserve the attention of the Commission. First, why has a relation of a certain servant of said family been recently granted an honorary *sanad*, without passing the prescribed examination? Second, why were some relations of the same servant presented to the Minister while they had no claim to such privilege, and had never the honor of such presentation before. Thirdly, why was the female head of the said family entrusted with the task of preparing the budget of income and expenditure? This is a thing unprecedented and unquestionably unwise. These matters require sifting enquiry.

Another high official has suddenly disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The local correspondent of the Madras *Hindu* gives full particulars from which it appears that the said official was a proclaimed offender against the laws of the British Government, but had been taken under the protection and patronage of certain high officials of the Nizam's Government, and allowed to draw thousands of rupees from the Government Treasury in the shape of costs for a law journal and other pretexts.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary states that great damage was done at Sara, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, on Wednesday night, by a violent tornado which passed over the town. Between thirty and forty carriages of the Darjeeling mail which were waiting the arrival of the steamer, were overturned on the line. The railway locomotive sheds were wrecked, and much injury was done to rolling-stock. The craft in the river suffered severely, but no loss of life is reported. The roofs of two of the ferry steamers were blown bodily away. Over two hundred dwelling-houses are levelled to the grouud, and in many cases the inmates have sustained serious injuries. The iron roof of the station-house was rolled up like paper, trees were uprooted, and the telegram wires in many places were blown down. Telegraphic commmunication with Calcutta and Northern Bengal is entirely interrupted. Fortunately the extreme force of the wind lasted only a few minutes, or the damage must have been far more serious.

THE *Bombay Gazette* referring to the duties of coroners, writes :—'We seize upon the occasion to direct the attention of Government to the neeed of reform upon the lines suggested by the Royal Commission in 1849 and 1879, and indicated by Mr. Hamilton, namely, the abolition of the judicial power of the coroner. Some special officer, called a coroner or some other name, is obviously necessary in every large city to inquire promptly into the cause of death. A summary inquiry might be held without recording evidence, and in cases where an offence is suspected the jury might sign a paper giving their reasons in brief for thinking that an offence had been committed, and naming the persons suspected. This paper would furnish the police with a reasonable cause for arresting the persons and placing him before a magistrate if he had not been arrested before. If this summary procedure had been in force the Rajabai Tower case, instead of occupying the attention of the coroner's jury for a month, would have been placed before a magistrate, and the formal inquiry would have begun and ended. As it happens the inquiry has only just begun.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS.

I

Judgment was delivered in the case of the Senapati on the 13th June and sentence of death by hanging was passed upon him. Our readers are aware that he was charged with three offences *viz.*, waging war against the Queen, abetment of murder and murder. Of these he was found guilty of the first and second charges, and acquitted with respect to the third. This judgment and sentence is subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Regarding the first charge, the Court in their judgment found that it was the intention of the Manipur Durbar to resist the advance of the British Army, and that the Senapati was the President of the Durbar which was called to organise a plan for that purpose, though this attempt to resist the orders of the Government of India was afterwards abandoned. The plea of illness raised by the Senapati is rejected as utterly untenable, he being able to meet Mr. Quinton on the road and also to attend the Durbar at the Residency, besides attending the Regent's Durbar on the 23rd and taking an active part in the attack on the 24th. His plea that he was fired on first is also scouted, on the evidence of Captain Butcher, Lieutenant-Chatterton and Subadar Dhup Chand. It is also regarded as proved that the Senapati took an active part in the attack on the Residency. He himself admits being in command and ordering the "cease fire" to be sounded. Finally the accused demanded the surrender of the British troops. The Court was, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the charge of waging war has been proved.

Regarding the second charge, the Court held that the action of the accused, when the Durbar broke up on the evening of the 24th March, in leaving the British officers to make their way out as best they could was so contrary to strict Oriental etiquette, and opposed to the usual Manipur custom that it was expressive of his anger against and contempt of British representatives. The fact that the accused returned on hearing the uproar and drove away the crowd without difficulty showed that he could, if he had wished, conduct the British officers safely to the gate. The accused must have known the imminent danger in which the lives of the British officers were placed, as he saw the dead body of Mr. Grimwood himself; but he made no further efforts for their safety than ordering a guard to be placed over Mr. Quinton's party. The plea of the accused that he could not make any arrangement for sending the officers out of the palace safely on account of the heavy firing that was going on, is invalid, as it has been proved and also admitted by him that the firing did not commence until midnight, the Durbar having been held at nine o'clock. Moreover, even if it were impossible to take the officers safely out, he could have easily put them into the guard or citadel, both safe refuges. The way in which he acted showed that he intended not to kill the officers but to keep them prisoners. The statement of the accused that he lay down and went to sleep after conferring with the Tongal, if true, implies that he yielded to the argument of the Tongal and so consented to the murder of the British officers. The Court entertained no doubt that the accused acquiesced in the Tongal's remarks, the result being the order calling the executioners. The fact that the public executioners were sent for and the officers handed over to them gave the deed a legal aspect and made it a public ceremonial ordered by the ruling power and warranting the assumption that the execution was ordered by a higher power than the Tongal. That this assumption is correct is proved by the fact that none of the parties concerned in the executions were in any way punished by the accused. The Court, therefore, held the accused guilty of abetting murders.

Regarding the third charge, the Court held im not guilty.

We do not know in what light will the trial of the Juvaraj be looked upon by the Government of India or criticised by the English people in Parliament. But it cannot be denied that in managing the Manipur affair so fatal a blunder has been committed that the Government cannot get out of it without committing some more blunders. The trial of the Senapati was marked by certain defects of procedure and uncertainty about the law applied in the case, which could not but seriously prejudice the defence of the accused. We spoke before and speak now of the unsatisfactory nature of the tribunal which tried the accused. The Government should have, if not for any thing else, at least for keeping up appearance and ensuring a strictly legal trial, called a tribunal composed partly of some of its Executive functionaries and partly of some independent judges experienced in law. At any rate, the prisoner might have been given the consolation of having his case tried by a jury. The nature of the tribunal that was called could not give satisfaction either to the public or to the prisoner. In the next place, we are yet uncertain about what law was applied in the trial. If it was any principle of International Law that guided the framing of the charge how could that be called a waging of war against the Queen which every free nation or its sovereign ruler is entitled to do to avert any undue interference with its affairs or to prevent any imminent danger to itself? If it was the ordinary law of the land by which he was judged, why was he not given due notice of that that he might plead a legitimate defence? However much it might have helped the cause of the prosecution it was unworthy of any of Her Majesty's tribunals not to have given distinct notion to the accused of the law according to which he was to be tried. We are astonished to read in a telegram appearing in the *Statesman* that the Senapati was given neither the chance nor the time to have his case properly conducted by professional advocates even from Cachar." The procedure adopted was not less objectionable. The cross-examination of the accused is against the spirit of law that such cross-examination should be severe and harassing, and that it should be taken as cogent evidence for or against the accused. That is because of the position of the party charged with an offence, whose agitated state of mind is calculated to derange his powers of memory and disturb the equilibrium of his feelings. But in the case of the Senapati we find that he was subjected to a most searching and harassing cross-examination, in the course of which he rendered answers sometimes contradictory, sometimes expressive of the greatest indifference, sometimes in palliation of his crime, sometimes in aggravation of the same. Such a cross-examination should not be allowed to go on as strict evidence. At any rate, it should not be given that weight as has been attached to it by the Court at Manipur.

The judgment before us, therefore, though formally well cut and chiselled, is internally defective. When the elements of defect introduced by the above-mentioned causes have been eliminated from it, it is a matter of great doubt how far it will go to support the sentence. We doubt not the Government of India will give the matter their gravest consideration. There will be given an opportunity of retrieving errors past, and the Government, if it deals justly with the Manipur princes, will win the undying gratitude of the Manipur nation.

THE UNCOVENANTED JUDICIAL SERVICE.

NOW that Mr. J. F. Stevens' Report on the re-organization of the Civil Courts in Bengal is under the consideration of Government, a writer in the April number of of the *National Magazine*, just published, has very opportunely discussed the position of prospects of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has, in his place in the Legislative Council, more than once drawn public attention to the insufficiency of subordinate judicial officers in Bengal and pointed out that they are awfully over-worked.

The writer in the *National Magazine* thus describes the position of the Munsifs in Bengal:—"The Munsifs are a cursed lot. They are the step-sons of Government. Houseless and friendless, they go their weary round till overtaken by premature old age. Judgment-grinding machines as they are, they soon come to grind out their health and brains. In the bitter struggle for existence, the odds are strongly against them and very few come out unscathed from the conflict. The fell diabetes, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia and their kindred claim them as their own. And it is no wonder that they should. Pressed by superior authorities on the one hand to clear off their files as best they may, pinched by conscience on the other hand to try to do justice according to their lights and unravel the tangled web set before them and to sift the few grains of truth from the mass of chaff, they are between the horns of a pretty dilemma indeed. They are worse than whole-time labourers. Sagely taught to be punctual and to teach punctuality to others, they are directed to be on the Bench not later than 11 A. M. But they might go on working till midnight without being told to stop. And this is not all. They are not even masters of the few hours they have outside of Court, for they have mostly to think out and write out their judgments at home. They may be patted on the back as the veriest jade, but that is all the guerdon for which some not only sacrifice their health and life, but seriously prejudice their more prudent brethern in the eyes of the authorities. And yet sooth to say though it must be confessed with regret and shame, this is but human nature." There is not a single syllable of exaggeration in the passage we have just quoted. The lot of the Bengal Munsif is, indeed, very hard. He is the hardest-worked public servant in the whole country, and he has to do his work under very unfavourable and depressing conditions. In the interior his Court-house is often nothing better than a cow shed, and he himself has to live in a pig-stye. Officers in charge of Sub-Divisions are provided with comfortable houses at the public expense. They have also decent Court-houses. But no such consideration is shown to the poor and friendless Munsifs. Formerly they were not allowed the use of a punkha in the hot season, but this scandal has now been removed. The discomforts under which the Munsif has to do the very hard work required of him are, indeed, too well-known to demand any detailed notice.

The work of the Munsifs in Bengal has of late years steadily increased. During the five years, 1880-84, they decided on the average 342,741 original suits per annum besides 165,327 miscellaneous cases. While during the past year they disposed of no less than 461,298 suits. But mere statistics cannot give a fair idea of the amount of work done by judicial officers. As the writer in the *National Magazine* observes:—"It is well-known how much time a contested case takes. But there is generally an impression abroad that cases tried under Small Cause Court powers take very little time. Now no mistake can be more palpable. The only comfort of a Munsif trying such cases is that his hand need not be employed so fully as his ears. True he has not to write depositions in full and read them over to witnesses, but he has to hear the depositions and the arguments all the same as well as to think out his judgment though he may express it in fewer words than in appealable cases. Besides, the shorter the evidence the more difficult the decision. Then, as to regular suits, there may at times be only one or two witnesses examined, but these may attest a heap of documents, *e.g.*, a series of accounts or a host of rent receipts. In such cases a munsif has got to sit still with pen in hand and to mark each exhibit and make sundry endorsements thereon as one after another is handed over to him by the witness who spends a good deal of time in pouring over each and turning it on all sides. Then the time taken by a witness in answering a question does not and cannot appear on record. The High Court has this year promulgated a rule that the number of witnesses examined should be entered against each case in the Court's Diary. But from what has been

said above it will be obvious how inefficacious such entries would be to show the actual work of an officer who will thus be gratuitously saddled with extra drudgery. * * * Then a Munsif has got to spend an hour daily on the average in simply signing papers." As a matter of fact the poor Munsif in Bengal seems to be worse off than the peons attached to his Court. The average number of processes to be served by a peon annually has been fixed in consideration of the nature of particular localities at 200, 250 or 300; but in the case of the Munsif favourable mention is made in the administration reports only of those officers whose annual outturn exceeds 5000 cases. Although the munsif is so much over-worked, the quality of his work, speaking generally, is fairly satisfactory. Some of the highest officials have borne testimony to the improvement that has of late years taken place in the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bengal. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was then Home Minister, in the course of the discussion upon Sir Arthur Hobhouse's Civil Procedure Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1877, distinctly stated that "the efficiency of the subordinate courts during the last 20 years had vastly and remarkably increased." Sir Ashley Eden, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared that "nothing showed so clearly the good effect education had had in this country as the extraordinary improvement which had taken place of late years in the efficiency and morality of the subordinate judges and our judicial establishments generally." Sir Richard Couch, in his Minute on the scheme of Appellate Benches, pointed out that "the appeal from a Munsif is in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decision is appealed against; in some instances he is inferior." Mr. Justice Prinsep, in his Minute of 1885, states in plain terms that "in education, in intelligence, in devotion to the public service, in public estimation, the officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service are not surpassed by those of any other department under Government." Mr. Justice Markby, in speaking of the Munsifs, expressed his conviction that it was impossible to deny that "the courts of appeal in Lower Bengal are frequently below them."

We think that it is the bounden duty of Government to remedy the grievances of the hard-working Munsifs of Bengal, who deserve so well of their country. In the first place, it is most important that their number should be largely increased to prevent their being over-worked to death. Mr. Stevens, in his Report on the re-organisation of Civil Courts in Bengal, of which mention has been made above, has recommended that the staff of subordinate judicial officers be strengthened by the appointment of additional munsifs and subordinate judges. We are told that the Bengal Government in forwarding the report to the Government of India, has asked for an annual grant of one lakh and forty thousand rupees from the Imperial Exchequer for the appointment of 52 additional munsifs and four sub-judges to meet the extra pressure of judicial work in the Lower Provinces. The entire cost of providing this additional staff of subordinate judicial officers will amount to two lakhs and eighty thousand rupees, a moiety of which will be provided by the Local Government from the Provincial revenues. If the proposals of the Bengal Government receive the sanction of the Supreme Government the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bengal will be strengthened by the appointment of 52 additional munsifs and four additional sub-judges. This increase we have good reason to believe, will not be sufficient to meet the necessities of the case. A larger number of additional munsifs and sub-Judges should be provided to cope with the rapidly increasing work of the Bengal Civil Courts. The large surplus which the administration of Civil Justice in the Lower Provinces yields to the general revenues of the Empire, cannnot be better or more usefully employed than in providing an adequate number of Civil Courts and in furnishing munsifs with decent court-houses and comfortable dwelling-houses in the interior, where good accommodation cannot be had. As the writer in the *National Magazine* points out, the munsifs would be only too glad to pay fair rent if Government built suitable houses for them on some standard plan. Common fairness demands that a reasonable portion at least of the 14 lakhs, which according to the admission of Government of India, is derived from the administration of justice in Bengal, should be annually spent in increasing the number of Civil Courts and improving the position of subordinate judicial officers in Bengal.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

THE record of jail administration in Bengal during the past year exhibits, we are glad to observe, some signs of improvement. Of the 45 districts in the Lower Provinces, 44 have jails, and one, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, has none. Of these 44 districts, 22 showed an increase in the number of direct admissions during the past year, while the other 22 showed a decrease. Among the districts which show an increase and in the number of admissions, Jessore and Nuddea are prominent. We are told that there were 117 cases of riot ascertained to be true in the district of Jessore against 52 in the previous year. The majority of these riots, we need hardly say, were connected with indigo disputes. If Mr. Luson had held charge of the Sub-divisions of Magura and Jhenidah for some time longer, nearly half the riots of the two sub-divisions would have been sent to jail for refusal to grow indigo on their lands. The decrease in the number of direct admissions chiefly occurs in the districts which were affected by scarcity during the previous year, and may, therefore, be accounted for by the better harvests of the past year. On the whole, there was a slight falling off in the daily average population and the decrease is due to fewer admission both of convicts and of under-trial prisoners. The average number of civil prisoners, however, increased from 54 to 71. The number of prisoners released on medical grounds was 39 against 37 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the Inspector-General's Report, makes the following remarks on this point:—"In one of the jails recently visited by him, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that two prisoners had died who had been in hospital almost ever since their admission into jail. With regard to such cases, Sir Charles Elliott is of opinion that a less rigid procedure than hitherto followed should be adopted, and that when the Magistrate reports that a prisoner has been long ill and is likely to die, and when he has friends who will be responsible for his safe keeping, he should be released, not so much to keep down the jail mortality return, which is unduly swelled by the retention of incurables, but chiefly from motives of humanity that the poor creature may have the comfort of dying at home." We hope these orders will be fully carried out by the Inspector-General and his subordinates.

Coming to the important question of prison disicipline, we notice that the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Jail Committee on the subject of tabulating jail offences and punishments have not yet been issued. Sir Charles Elliott, in his review of the Inspector-General's Report, says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has had an opportunity of inspecting some of the jails in his recent tours, and has observed that a large number of punishments awarded to convicts were for short work, and that there was a diversity of procedure adopted for measuring the work of prisoners in different jails. He desires that the standard of task-work laid down in the Jail Code should be adhered to as far as possible; but when it is necessary, on the grounds of health or physique, to relax the standard, the relaxation should not be left in the hands of subordinates, but the reduced standard should be prescribed by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Inspector-General, and when thus prescribed, should be strictly followed. The large number of offences recorded and punishments awarded in Bengal as compared with other provinces has been unfavourably commented on, and the Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, paid special attention to this question during his recent inspections but has observed nothing to lead him to think that offences are reported with undue severity. On the contrary, considering the classes concerned and numerous opportunities of violating rules of discipline and of falling short in the execution of tasks, Sir Charles Elliott thinks that any such number of reported offences should be looked upon with suspicion as an indication of laxity. We hope Sir Charles Elliott will pardon us if we cannot accept him as a greater authority upon this subject than Dr. William Walker, who for so many years administered the Jail Department of the North Western Provinces with conspicuous ability and success. Dr. Walker was a member, indeed the leading member, of the Jail Committee, of which mention has been made above. We should very much like to know the views he has expressed on the subject of recording and punishing jail offences in Bengal. It appears that the total number of offences committed by prisoners in these provinces during the past year was 25,700 against 25,107 in 1889, the percentage of offences to the daily average population being 191.1 against 184.7 in 1889. This is the percentage as compared with other Provinces. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year increased from 25, 110 to 25,697. We are, however, glad to note a falling off in the number of punishments of solitary confinement from 1,276 to 1,270, of reduced diet from 563 to 430, solitary confinement with reduced diet from 318 to 134, and of whipping from 272 to 259. But the number of miscellaneous punishments increased.

We observe that the average cost per prisoner decreased by nearly two rupees during the past year. Sir Charles Elliott considers it very creditable to the administration of the Inspector-General that in the Central District and intermediate jails there was a considerable decrease in almost every item of controllable expenditure. We are told that the storage of grain during the cheap season of the year, and the adoption of the other measures of economy recommended by the Jail Committee, tended to reduce the expenditure to a considerable extent. The total average cost per head on account of diet, hospital charges and clothing from Rs. 34-13-11 to Rs. 31-3-5 last year. The Government can not, however, be too careful in the matter of reducing expenditure under the head of diet. We notice that the highest cost of diet per prisoner was incurred in the Midnapur Jail, where better and extra food was supplied to the prisoners, and this reduced the mortality from 76 to 46 per thousand. The significance of this fact cannot be overrated. We are glad to find that arrangements have now been made for the establishment of dairies in all central district and intermeditate jails, in order to provide milk for sick prisoners. Sir Charles Elliott rightly considers that the question of the mortality of prisoners is of the most important of all the questions affecting jail administration. He declares in plain and emphatic terms that he cannot be satisfied with a high death-rate in any jail without an exhaustive explanation of its causes. It is worthy of note that the death-rate from all causes last year was 32·3 per thousand, which is the lowest on record, and is 25.2 per thousand below the average of the last 28 years. This result is eminently satisfactory, and we hope very earnestly that it will be maintained in future years. Some jails, however still show a high death-rate. Sir Charles Elliott has, therefore, done well in making it distinctly understood that he will in future, in the cases of all Jails where there have been more than three deaths and a death-rate exceeding 60 per thousand direct separate and special examination by a Committee, consisting of the Superintendent of the Jail in question and three neighbouring Civil Surgeons, with a view to ascertain the causes of the mortality. This is as it should be.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THAT well-known and generally well-informed Society paper, *Truth*, states that the Coopers Hill Engineering College is almost certain to be abolished. We do not know what foundation there is for this statement; but we must confess that it seems to us too good to be true. The prospects of the abolition of the College, as the *Pioneer* pertinently observes, "are, as a matter of fact, very much what they were five years ago, and it is also possible that the College may yet live as long as threatened men are supposed to do." The original establishment of the institution was a mistake. The Duke of Argyll, whose career at the India Office during Mr. Gladstone's first Administration was downright failure, determined to open the College without communication with the Government of India, or with the Institution of Civil Engineers. Indeed, the Government of Lord Mayo, who was then Viceroy, expressed grave doubts as to the success of the project, and stated in plain terms that, in their opinion, it could only be regarded as an experiment. Shortly ofter the opening of the College the Institution of Civil Engineers represented to the India Office their objections to the scheme, and, among other things, pointed out that the training given at the College would prevent that originality of thought and independence which was so essential to the success of a Civil Engineer. The representations of the Government of India and of the Institution of Civil Engineers were, however, as might have been expected, ignored by the Duke of Argyll, who has a lofty contempt for all opinions that disagree with his own views. When the College was established His Grace of course assured the public that it would prove self-supporting. But that expectation has never been fulfilled. Since the establishment of the institution it has been carried on at a loss to the Indian tax-payer. During the first eleven years of its existence the College had cost £317,000 against which there was only to show in the shape of receipts £148,000. Again, when the Duke of Argyll first proposed to establish the College he made a promise that no unnecessary expenditure would be incurred, and Lord Mayo particularly recommended that there should be no capital outlay for the purpose of acquiring property at any time. Yet within a few months of the establishment of the College the Duke spent £58,000 for that purpose.

The whole question was fully discussed in the House of Commons nine years ago, when Mr. Gibson (now Lord Ashbourne) moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the College. In support of his motion he remarked with perfect justice that a large amount of public money was being spent in bolstering up at Coopers Hill a system which did not secure the best men for the Indian service. The system is indeed radically bad, and was strongly condemned by the Hon'ble members who took part in the debate upon Mr. Gibson's motion. It was pointed out that the example of France, where the engineer students were good scientific men, but could not carry out their work in a good scientific manner, showed the folly of bolstering up engineering. It was pertinently asked why should not the students of other engineering colleges be permitted to present themselves at the final examination of the College and run their chance against the young men from Coopers Hill; and why these young men should have the preference as regarded Indian appointments over all other comers, however well qualified? The *Engineer*, a professional journal of very high authority in England, stated ten years ago that after full inquiry made in India the replies received are unanimous in saying that "Coopers Hill turns out educated gentlemen, trained mathematicians, good linguists, admirable draughts-men, but does not turn out engineers in the full sense of the term." The *Engineer* did not hesitate to assert that the engineers sent out from Coopers Hill are not "practical men," and it quoted in support of its opinion an extract from a minute by Sir Andrew Clarke, our first Public Works Minister. The *truth of the complaint made by the Engineer* was admitted by Colonel (now Sir George) Chesney, who had been at the head of the Coopers Hill College for more than 8 years after its establishment. The Colonel said:—"*Coopers Hill does not profess to turn out practical engineers*; what it does profess is to educate young men of ability and prepare them for becoming engineers." The significance of this admission cannot be over-estimated. It is hardly necessary to say that if an engineer is not a practical man he is perfectly useless; a man possessed of unlimited theoretical knowledge but wanting in practical experience cannot make a successful engineer, lawyer or doctor. If the costly institution at Coopers Hill existed simply to prepare young men for becoming engineers, there is no justification whatever for its maintenance.

If the enquiry into the working of the Coopers Hill College which was demanded by Mr. Gibson in 1882 were granted, that costly and useless institution would have ceased to exist long ago. Lord Hartington, who was then at the head of the India Office, distinctly stated that an enquiry into the working of the institution would be fatal to it. His Lordship also declined to take upon himself to defend the original establishment of the College by the Duke of Argyll or the re-organization by his predecessor Lord Cranbrook, under which the institution was thrown open to all comers. Lord Hartington in a manner admitted that if the College should not be a success under the new scheme the Government would not be justified in keeping it up. The time has now arrived for giving effect to Lord Hartington's views. The establishment of the Coopers Hill College has seriously affected the prospects of the children of the soil for higher employment in the Indian Public Works Department. And as the institution does not possess to turn out practical engineers, the public interests demand that it should be abolished without further delay.

Latest News and Notes.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's summer stay at Darjeeling, as announced before, will be comparatively short. Sir Charles Elliott leaves Darjeeling on the 1st proximo for a two months' tour through Upper Bengal and Behar, after which he will return to Darjeeling for a few weeks before returning to Calcutta. His Honor will during the tour visit the Lakhara *hana* on the Damodar Embankment to see if anything can be done to prevent the annnal disaster. The Government of India has declined to interfere in the matter.

INSPITE of a few seconds' drizzle on Monday morning the weather continued scorching and sultry throughout the week and to add to the miseries of the suffering metropolis there was a regular ice famine. Wholesome rivalry had brought down the price of ice to two pice a seer for a short time and had also improved its quality. But the boon did not last long and for hours every day ice could not be procured in the town for love or money, though the price had gone up to eight annas at times. On Friday there was very nearly an ice riot by a frenzied mob. Ticca garries charged fancy prices and at times no carriage could be procured even by a Municipal Commissioner with the full License Department influence at work.

AS a result of the unprecedented heat horses have been dropping down in scores and men exposed to the sun have been dying of appoplexy and sunstroke in large number. The Tramway Company have reduced its service and stopped Transfer tickets.

ALL the three batches of the Shambazar rioters were put up for trial before Mr. Inglis last week and two of them will be committed to the Sessions this morning together. Eight of the accused have been discharged with the consent of the prosecution for want of identification and the case against the third batch is being proceeded with. Further evidence was adduced in the third case and it has been adjourned.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson has returned from leave. A second court sits from to-day in the Original side. One should have thought that the weather demanded suspension of work and not its increase. To work off arrears Justice Trevelyan had a board on Saturday.

ON Wednesday last, a meeting was held at the British Indian Association Rooms to consider what further steps should be taken in regard to the Age of Consent Act. Delegates from all parts of the country attended the meeting, and as announced before, it was of a purely deliberative character. Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee presided. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, who was unable to be present, sent the following letter, which was read to the meeting by the Secretary.

To

RAI RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI, BAHADUR,
Secretary to the British Indian Association.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret much to say that owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of my health, I shall not be able to attend the meeting this afternoon, especially as my doctors have enjoined that I should not stir out of home before sunset in this extremely hot weather; but as the business of the day is of special importance, I deem it proper to express my personal views thereon, and to request that you will be good enough to lay them before the Meeting for its consideration.

I have given the subject my best thoughts and have come to the conclusion that a Memorial to the British Parliament for the repeal of the Consent Act, to be successful, should not be made at this time; and the special ground I have for not advising immediate action, is that the Government have by the issue of the circular soon after the passing of the Act, imposed certain safe-guards against the abuse of the law in its practical operation, and have thus met many of the objections raised in our memorials. The sting of the Act so to say has been in a great measure removed. Besides, the Government have offered to make further modifications in the provisions of the Act should any thing be found to be oppressive or harassing in its administration. Such being the case I regret I cannot recommend any representation to the British Parliament before the Act has been in actual operation for a reasonable time, for, I fear, it will simply be so much labour lost. I would, however, suggest that we should closely watch the practical working of the Act in the country for a sufficient time, say for a year at least, and if we discover that its operation is attended with oppression and hardship, it will be time then to seek for redress either at the hands of the local Government or the British Parliament. In my opinion "Wait and Watch" should be our motto for the present; but then it has been urged in certain quarters that if no action is taken just now, it will be considered that we are all fairly reconciled to the Act. To prevent such an idea being entertained, I would suggest the formation of a Central Committee, something like a vigilance committee whose business it should be to collect all information available regarding the way in which the Act is administered, to note all instances of abuse and harassment gathered from reliable sources, and to represent to Government, and, if need be, to the British Parliament, the facts so ascertained with a view to remedy the evils complained of either by modifying the Law or by other means as may be considered necessary. Opportunity may then be taken reasonably to request the Government to embody in the provisions of the Act itself, all the safeguards instituted by the circular under notice, so that the evils complained of and the means to be adopted for their prevention may be found in one and the same place.

Yours sincerely,
JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

THE following resolutions were adopted at the Meeting:—

The first resolution proposed by Babu Jodulal Mullick and seconded by Kumar Sarat Chunder Singh declared that the meeting of the delegates from all parts of the Province viewed with great apprehension the passing of the Age of Consent Act by the Legislative Council of India without proper information and in complete disregard for the representations received from all sections of the community concerned, and considered that the Act constituted a serious and uncalled for encroachment upon the social system and religious practices of the people, and would be a fruitful source of oppression.

The second resolution proposed by Pandit Prannath Saraswati and seconded by Babu Parbutty Sankar Roy, said that in the opinion of the meeting the interpretation sought to be given to the Royal Proclamation of 1858 was calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the policy of non-interference with the religious practices of

the country, solemnly pledged by Her Majesty's Government.

The third resolution proposed by Chowdry Abdus Subhan and seconded by Raja Shashi Shekheressur Roy ran as follows:—That a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number to take such steps in relation to the Age of Consent Act as might be deemed necessary:—Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur Narendra Krishna, Maharaja Girija Nath Ray, Maharaja Khitish Chander Ray, Babu Jadu Lal Mullick, Babu Kunj Lal Banerjee, Maharaj Kumar Binaya Krishna, Pandit Pran Nath Saraswati, Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitter, Dr. Juggo Bundhu Bose, Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee, Babu Kali Nath Mitter, Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh, Babu Sheobux Bogla, Babu Krishna Chundra Bannerjee, Babu Damodar Das Barmon, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt, Babu Pasupati Nath Bose, Babu Gobindo Lal Dutt, Babu Hira Lal Johuri, Babu Mati Lal Ghose, Pandit Sasadhur Tarkachuramoni, Babu Roma Nath Ghose, Raja Peary Mohun Mukherjee, Raja Sasi Sekhareswar Ray, Chaudhuri Syed Abdus Sobhan, Moulavi Jahudar Rahim, Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, *Member and Secretary*.

IN moving the third Resolution, it was pointed out that the Age of Consent Act was only one of many evils which loudly called for redress, and the Committee should keep this in view in dealing with the Consent Act.

THE *Indian Daily News* thus bemoans the lot of the average juryman as illustrated by his metropolitan brother:

There is an almost entire absence of accommodation in the High Court for jurors. Before being empanneled they are huddled together like criminals near the entrance to the Court, are jostled incessantly by policemen, barristers, attorneys and others having business in the Court, and not unfrequently after the first jury has been formed, the spare jurors are required to sit in the opposite box sometimes for protracted periods having absolutely nothing to do but sit idly "stewing in their own juice." True, there is a room which is supposed to be set apart for the use of the jury; but it is invaded throughout the day by police officers, witnesses, reporters, pleaders, *et hoc*, as a consequence of which the jurymen are compelled to rush home for tiffin when the Court adjourns. If late in returning, they are wigged by the Bench, and it is the unwillingness to render themselves open to a lecture on their want of punctuality which deters some who may live at a little distance from the Court from leaving the building at all. Thus having regard to the fallibility of jurors it may be conceived possible, as the poet says, that "wretches hang that jurymen may dine." It is only of late years that anything in the shape of a retiring room has been provided, but it was an appreciated convenience, and perhaps other concessions may follow in due time which will tend to lessen the discomfort suffered by the Calcutta juror whose lot at present "is not a happy one."

Any one who has been near the High Court during a Criminal Session will perfectly agree with these observations. For the better administration of justice it is of the utmost importance that the creature comforts of the Judges of facts should be carefully looked to. In the Mafussil the state of affairs is much more deplorable, where jurors fare worse than criminals and witnesses.

IT is stated that the rent money-order system having proved successful in the other Provinces, it will be introduced into all Districts of Bengal where the Bengal Treasury Act applies, from the 1st proximo. Although from certain points of view the system may be convenient, the Zemindar in many instances is put to great trouble by recalcitrant tenants remitting what sum they may be pleased irrespective of the legitimate amount of demand. The Tenancy Act has introduced difficulties enough of this character and it would be acceptable if the new money order system were accompanied with some guarantee that these difficulties would not be thickened. Upon receipt of rent every zemindar is bound to grant a *dakhila* in the statutory form and it might be ruled that unless such *dakhila* be sent by return post by way of acknowledgment the money order itself would be no tender if the matter came up to Court. In this connection we feel it our duty once more to draw attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Revenue money order system. This is much more costly, so far as the Presidency towns at least are concerned, than the old transfer receipt system. Although the latter has been reverted to the fees charged are more than had to be paid under the old system, which considerably counterbalances the conveniences of the new system.

LAW is being done to death in Manipur. The constitution of a Court where the elements of law are either not understood or are ignored, is not at all intelligible and the position becomes a riddle when law is quoted and used for particular purposes. Major Maxwell who has been acting as a sort of Standing Counsel in the Military Court of Enquiry (its function seems to be a good deal more than mere enquiry though,) has been drawing its attention to "points of Indian law" and has been discussing at length sections as to unlawful assembly and so on as if the Regent had fairly got out of the pale of the various other stronger sections if they were to be applied to his case. He over-tops himself, however, when not content with laying down the law he proceeds to indicate what the sentence of the Court should be and says there is only one sentence adequate to the enormity of the offence. The law is clear that a prosecutor should never be vindictive and the gallant Major has shown himself thoroughly unfit to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

JUDGMENT in the case of the Regent at Manipur was delivered on Saturday last. The accused was found guilty of waging war against the Queen, but was acquitted on the second charge, *viz.*, the abetment of murder. He was sentenced to death, subject to the confirmation of the sentence by the Governor-General.

MANIPUR is naturally engaging much attention in Parliament. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Sir William Harcourt moved for the production of the papers relating to Manipur. In speaking to the motion, Sir William disclaimed any feeling of hostility either to the Indian or Imperial Governments, but he desired a statement of the views of the Government, especially in regard to the arrest of the Senapati, which he said affected the relations of Government with the Indian Native Princes. Sir John Gorst acquiesced in the motion for the production of the papers, but said that the time for a full expression of opinion by the Government had not yet arrived. The approval of the Secretary of State for India of the expedition to Manipur, he said, was not asked, because it was regarded as of little importance. There was nothing unusual in making the arrest at a Durbar, as this had frequently been done, but owing to the massacre of the Chief Commissioner and others the affairs would remain an obscure page of history. Sir John concluded by saying that the criticisms thereon were both unjust and futile. Sir Richard Temple said that a Durbar was not the kind of place at which an arrest was admissible. Otherwise he approved of the policy of the Government. Mr. James Maclean thought that the arrest of the Senapati was uncalled for. Sir Roper Lethbridge defended the action of the Government. Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, said that when everything was known the Government would express an opinion on the whole case. In the meantime, while not defending the conduct of all concerned, they were not prepared to apportion blame. The Government, he added, possessed full confidence in the policy of the Viceroy. The *Times*, commenting on the debate, considers that Manipur was neglected by the Government of India owing to the stress of other business, and was finally taken up and settled without careful examination into the affairs of the State. The papers praise the moderation and impartiality of Sir William Harcourt during the debate.

MRS. GRIMWOOD is the heroine of the hour. The Queen has signified her intention of personally decorating her at Windsor with the Order of the Royal Red Cross. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is starting a fund to be raised amongst the wives of officers and soldiers on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood in recognition of her bravery during the recent Manipur disaster. While these honors and marks of attention are being lavished upon her, she has the grim satisfaction of knowing that her husband's death has been avenged.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that the Governor-General in Council recognises the conspicuous bravery and devotion displayed by the Native officers, soldiers, and followers of the detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas and 12th Burma Regiment under Lieutenant Grant, which advanced towards Manipur on March 28th to attempt the relief of the British captives, and captured Thobal on March 31st, holding it against large forces of the enemy. The rewards given for these services are as follows:— To be admitted to the Second Class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur: Subadar Shaikh Mahtab Din, 12th Burma Infantry, and Jemadar Birbal Nagarkoti, 43rd Gurkhas; to be granted Third Class of the Order of Merit: Hospital Assistant Govind Swami Pillai, and all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Maharaj Kumar Neel Krishna on Friday last. The death was as sudden as it was unaccountable. The deceased, was the eldest son of the late Maharaja Kamal Krishna Bahadur. Young as he was he took an active and intelligent part in public movements of the day, and with some he was closely identified. He served as an elected Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation for three years and was in common with his worthy younger brother Maharaj Kumar Binoy Krishna, the founder and one of the foremost supporters of the Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, the value and importance of which the public have learnt to appreciate. The brothers also started a Debating Society at the Rajbati which did useful work. Though himself not a sportsman he encouraged sports to the best of his powers and was always ready and willing to further any cause that promised good to his country. He was in the very bloom of youth when the rude hand of death carried him away from amidst his sphere of usefulness. On return from his garden house on Friday he complained of uneasiness and retired to rest soon after. Nothing wrong was suspected and the horror of the family can be better imagined than described when he was found dead in his bed. He was of a corpulent frame with natural tendencies for appoplexy which was found to have intervened in the course of the day and done the summary work of destruction. He was not quite thirty years of age and his family and friends sincerely mourn his premature and lamentable loss.

DR. SIMPSON is very anxious to go to the Hygeine Congress and Mr. Lee supports him. A long and elaborate note has been penned and published in support of the idea and the matter came up before the General Council on Saturday last. The city-fathers are apprehensive enough of their Health officer's existing fads and tremble to think of giving him new ideas in sanitation.

THE controversy regarding delay in acquiring land for the Central Road in the Burabazar section ended in an explanation being called from the Collector. This is decidedly more satisfactory than indiscriminate indulgence in captious criticism on insufficient information. The Collector has submitted his explanation and simply carrying out as he did the orders of the Municipal Executive, he stands completely exenorated. It is now the turn of the Executive to render its explanation as few can more satisfactorily explain matters than Sir Henry Harrison. It goes without saying that the delay has entailed serious loss and inconvenience upon the owners and it would only be fair to allow compensation for these losses, the claims for which have as we understand been in many cases sent in.

THE tenders for the Calcutta Municipal loan are to be opened this morning. The premia on

Government securities and Municipal debentures are enormous and the Corporation expects a big loan.

BABU SURESH PRASAD SARVADHIKARI B. A., M. B. has, we understand, passed the M. D. Examination with great credit. Since passing the M. B. Examination he was in charge of the Chandney Hospital as House-Surgeon, and he several times officiated for Dr. Panioty, the Resident Surgeon, who and Dr. Sanders bore willing testimony to the worth and zeal of the young House-Surgeon. He has since been transferred to the Mayo Native Hospital at Pathuriaghata where he is at present engaged as House Surgeon. He is the fourth son of Dr. Surji Kumar Sarvadhikari, the eminent Calcutta physician. We congratulate the young Doctor on the new honor earned by him and wish him every success in life.

IT is said that owing to slight rains and the labour provided by, and remissions given by the Madras Government, and the advances for digging wells, the position of Chingleput is much improved. The rains, however, are insufficient on the East Coast. The latest reports from Malabar are re-assuring. From Bombay and Poona wail of scarcity comes loud and the late monsoons are expected to interfere with the crops seriously, indeed.

THE gang of raiders at Vizagapatam is not yet captured. It favours the low country, and not the hills, to which only occasional resort is made.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art was held on the 12th ultimo, in the hall of the Arts Society, Adelphi, London. In the absence of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Sir George Birdwood Chairman of the Executive Committee, was in the chair. The London Society have affiliated themselves with the Industrial Association for Western India. In order to encourage good work in India the London Society have addressed a letter to the India Government, in which the latter are requested to purchase all their best specimens when making complimentary presents to native princes. The Supreme Government as well as the Bombay Government have given, says the *Bombay Gazette*, favourable consideration to the suggestion.

MR. H. C. STEWART, Agent for Government of Fiji, has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Calcutta Agri-Horticutural Society acknowledging the receipt of the seed rice presented by Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, C. S. I., to that Colony. The seed-rice has been received by the Governor in excellent order and he hopes that it will be of much service to the Colony.

AN association has been formed at Murshedabad for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the Mahomedans of the district with the sympathy of his Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad. Nawabs Walakader and Khoorshed Kadr have been elected President and Secretary respectively. We wish the Association every success.

IT is notified in the *London Gazette* that the name of Sir William Gordon-Cumming has been removed from the Army List. According to the manners of English society Sir William became a hero and martyr at once and his willing bride met him at the altar, though he gave her the option of freedom. Sir William and Lady Gordon Cumming received at Forres a popular ovation from the Burgesses, headed by the Provost, who presented a most cordial address of welcome in which all mention of the recent trial was ignored. Such is public opinion.

IN the House of Commons Mr. W. Summers, the Liberal member for Huddersfield, asked the Secretary of State for War what action it was intended to take against officers for breaking head quarters' regulations as shown by the evidence in the Baccarat libel case. In replying to the question, Mr. Stanhope said that Sir W. Gordon Cumming was the chief offender in failing to submit the case to the Colonel of his regiment. General Williams was on the retired list, and therefore not amenable to the regulations, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had authorized him (Mr. Stanhope) to say that he sees the error of judgment he made in not requiring Sir Gordon Cumming to immediately refer the case to his Colonel. Lieutenant Levett had written to his Colonel expressing his regret for his failure to inform him of what had occurred. It was not proposed, Mr. Stanhope said, to take any further action in the matter.

THERE seems to be fraud in high circles. The prosecution of M. de Lesseps and his sons for illegal issues of Panama Stock has commenced. We are sorry to see the eminent engineer in this plight.

THEY are thin-eared enough in England to listen to anything unfavourable regarding the Indian Press. The Anglo-Indian Press which has always been the most vituperative, is the sworn enemy of the Native Press and leaves no opportunity unimproved to paint it black. Passing as we lately have been through time of unusual excitement some of our vernacular journals have not perhaps been as discreet and moderate as we could have wished them to be and this has been made a peg for re-preaching the ever-lasting sermon in support of gagging the Vernacular Press. The cry has been readily taken up in England and Her Majesty's Ministers have been speaking out on it in public. Lord Cross, speaking at a dinner given by the Press one evening said that the freedom of the Press was carried to great lengths in India, but it was better, he thought, that Native discontent should find a safety-valve than that it should smoulder. Lord Cross takes a wise and statesman-like view of the situation, for it is mischievous to stop expressions of discontent and unrest artificially. The better advice is to remove discontent and then there will be no occasion for its expression. We would, however, strongly advise our erring brethren to take timely note of the warning and not carry matters to a bitter extreme, for thereby they can only injure the Press as a whole.

THE Cesarewitch's visit to Siberia has been brought to a close, and his Imperial Highness has started in a steamer up the river Amoor.

THE flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius continues, and the current is now advancing in the direction of the observatory at the mountain. Another violent shock of earthquake has occurred at the town of Tregnago, near Verona. Great alarm prevails amongst the inhabitants, as many houses are in a tottering condition.

THE *Banganibasi* defamation case is dragging the usual length of such cases. The prosecution having closed their case on Tuesday Mr. Palit submitted on behalf of the accused that no case had been made out. In regard to the alleged allusion made in the article of *Banganibasi*, to Babu Dwarka Nath Ganguli, he reserved the right of addressing the court after the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and also on the point as to whether there was any evidence to go before a jury. Mr. Dunne who followed Mr. Palit said that Mr. Ganguli, who is alleged to be the party really aggrieved, had filed a suit in the High Court, and, in his opinion, should, properly speaking, have been the complainant in this case, and not a person who fancies that he is aggrieved by reason of his wife being defamed. Mr. Garth partly replied on behalf of the prosecution and the case was adjourned to Thursday when his reply was closed. Babu Haran Chunder Rukhit was discharged on Thursday and the cross-examination of the complainant's witness on behalf of the other defendants took up the whole of Thursday and Saturday.

THE Hygiene Congress may not after all be quite so innocent an affair as it looks, at least to judge from some remarks in the *Lancet*. Mr. Holt Hallett, who had distinguished himself by bitter opposition to the Indian Mill industry, is to read a paper before the Congress, and it is probable that another attack will be made, covertly, on Indian mills. The *Lancet* suggests that some reports on the condition of native labour in the cotton and other factories of India "that compete with Lancashire" would be most appropriate at the present moment. Another medical paper says that this "is a question that the industrial Hygiene section should take in hand, for the advocates of Factory legislation in India are greatly in need of the moral support such a Congress could give, and give most effectually." Such "moral support" in regard to "Lancashire competition" may be fair enough subjects for English medical papers to discuss, though the occasion for it is hardly creditable to science. That the "shop" should be introduced in connection with consideration of such a question may be consonant with the British idea of fitness of things, but it is perfectly unintelligible in this country. The Bombay correspondent of the *Statesman* warns that the several Administrations in India should be careful to appoint as delegates men who are conversant with the working of mills in this country. The whole subject of the sanitation of Indian Mills was gone into by a Medical Committee that worked in connection with the Bombay Factory Commission in 1884. If so, where is the necessity for threshing out the subject over again, particularly when legislation so far as India is concerned has just now been closed? Philanthropy has a large enough field in Great Britain and India may well be let alone, unless Lancashire competition be all the motive of the "moral support." As regards Reuter's telegram last week regarding further restrictions placed by Parliament on the age limit of Factory hands which for the time being created considerable sensation here, it was a pure mistake. The whole thing related to English Factory legislation and not Indian, with which in fact Parliament has nothing to do directly.

NEWS will be received with great concern in this country that Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill has been abandoned. We do not know exactly how to view the manœuvre that has been thought proper to adopt after the death of Mr. Bradlaugh. So long as he was alive there was every chance of his putting forth his best energies for carrying through his own bill, which provided for securing a representative element in our Councils. But now that by Mr. Bradlaugh's death Lord Cross's Government considers such a thing impossible, it has perhaps been thought that even the sop in the shape of Lord Cross's own bill need not be thrown any longer. The Indian cause in England has been considerably weakened by the short-sighted policy of our erring 'reformers' and by the clever move in regard to the Consent legislation. It is probably felt that Indian agitators for all practical purposes have forfeited the right of hearing in England and they will no longer be capable of much mischief. The 'reformers' are too few in number and too insignificant in importance, while the plea of 'barbarians' cannot be thought of being entertained. The Indian cause lost ground in England and Lord Cross's Government is naturally confident that there is nothing further to fear from mischief-mongers. In the security of the hour therefore the Indian Councils Bill has been abandoned, and we deeply regret this step, since under the altered circumstances none better can for some time be introduced or carried, though others may think to the contrary. Some amount of reform would have been vouchsafed by Lord Cross's mea-

sure with suitable amendments and modifications. The ultra-reformers may exult in the abandonment of a half-hearted measure, and we would share in such exultation if there was the slightest chance, near or remote, of any better being adopted.

THE Resolution of Sir Auckland Colvin as to the Benares riots has had its desired effect and the Judge and Jurors were influenced by it as much as they could be. Now that the other trial is going on the Executive have adopted means for intimidating witnesses, one of which is prompt prosecution for perjury of those who had the temerity to give evidence at the last trial. Respectable vakils and others who proved the *alibi* of some of the accused satisfactorily, are being prosecuted, as if the ends of justice would not be met by waiting a little and seeing how the other trials terminated. There will not be a single respectable witness forthcoming now we take it and the trial though with all legal solemnities will be a mockery. Of the five assessors in the last case two were Europeans and the latter did not find the accused guilty on all the charges. But the Judge set himself sternly against them and no additional Judge being now available, it has been arranged that Mr. Nicholls should also try the other riot cases himself, transferring with the High Court's consent to Mirzapore the minor ordinary cases on the file. Mr. Nicholls, we are afraid, has been as thoroughly prejudiced against the prisoners as possible, and common fairness demanded that he should be relieved of his trying duties in the concern. The "trial" is, however, proceeding.

A recent number of *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Bengal Government Resolution on the report on the Medical Institutions in Calcutta for 1890. The mortality in the Town of Calcutta from fever and smallpox was above the average and there was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from cholera in Calcutta and Howrah. The year 1890, though an unhealthy one for Calcutta was not so for Howrah, where the death rate fell from 22·71 in 1889 to 20·62 in 1890. The Inspector General is of opinion that in order to give them practical knowledge and experience, senior students and House-surgeons should perform surgical operations. In making over operations to them, the patients should be first consulted and their views must not be overlooked. Out of the 1,772 women and children treated in the Eden Hospital, 1,024 were Europeans and 748 natives. Among the Europeans there were 27cases which ended fatally while among the natives 42 cases of death were recorded, against 29 and 56 respectively in 1889. We cannot account for the inverse ratio of the deaths among Europeans to those among natives.

THE *Deccan Times* records some wonderful performances of a Mahomedan who died three years ago. This Mahomedan, known as a saint, lived in Hyderabad. He had a peculiar way of doing good to those who went to see him and consult him. He used to throw shoes at them. Once, says the Deccan paper, a prisoner condemned to death went to see the holy man before his execution. But what the saint did, you may ask—he threw a shoe at the prisoner. The result of this shoe-beating was simply wonderful for soon after the culprit was acquitted. It is a pity that dead men tell no tales!

WE regret to hear of the death of Kaviraj Bholanath Kanthabharan. He was one of the leading native physicians and was for a long time physician in ordinary to the Maharaja of Burdwan. His reputation as an adept in the healing art was wide-spread and patients used to come to and send for him from great distances. He was learned in Sanskrit and was of a thoroughly generous disposition. A large number of indigent persons and students d to be supported by him.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 29, 1891.

WAITING FOR THE MANIPUR BLUEBOOK.

The above title may be taken as descriptive of our attitude at present on the state of matters. Arising out of the proceedings at Manipur, Baron H. De Worms stated in the House of Commons the other night that this Blue Book would be distributed before the House rises for the holidays—the Whitsuntide holidays which begin at the close of this week and last for several days Parliament rising in the meantime as well as the Law Court. There being a repetition in fact on a somewhat smaller scale, of the Easter holidays which were held, and have been over, so recently. By the 21st when the House meets again members will have had an opportunity of studying and getting up the facts and preparing their batteries for attacking the action of the Indian Government or Mr. Quinton whatever it shall turn out is to blame; that is if the hot weather which is now upon us all at once and the mysterious influenza epidemic which has created such havoc in political as well as in private social circles, will allow of serious study at all.

Since last week another point has arisen which has that peculiar and unpleasant kind of element in it which was and is prominent in the charges of treachery and unworthy dealing with the Senapati which are still waiting to be discussed and settled affirmatively or negatively against Mr. Quinton or against the Indian Government. The Marquis of Ripon asked in the House of Lords whether a report was true, which had been in the papers that a proclamation had been placarded at the instance of the Indian Government and the Viceroy offering blood money to the Manipuris for the arrest of the Regent and the Senapati; the proclamation having been so worded that the reward was promised in the case of the capture of the Regent or of his death whichever should be brought about. At the time the Secretary of State for India had no information on the subject and was not aware whether any proclamation at all had been issued. He could only say, as he had said in regard to the reputed treachery of the Government towards the Senapati that the Viceroy, he was sure, would never issue such a proclamation.

Also the next day in the House of Commons a question was asked relating to a statement in an Indian paper that the Chief Commissioner of Burmah had also issued a proclamation offering heavy sums for the heads by the Regent, the Senapati and certain councillors and generals concerned in the outbreak. To this question also the Secretary of State had received no official information on the subject but he had seen in the newspapers a copy of such proclamation which gave notice that should such mentioned persons take refuge in Burmah they should be seized and delivered up to the nearest Magistrate and Police officer, and that rewards would be granted for their capture varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. The Secretary of State saw no reason for interfering on account of this proclamation.

The question was also asked as to the nature of the Court under which the leaders of the rebellion captured were to be tried. The answer to this was that the Court will consist of three officers including at least one political officer, their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government.

Since the question about the Viceroy's proclamation was asked in Parliament a telegram has been received stating that no proclamation of the nature described as offering blood money had been made.

On the point of the military expedition sent in the first place Sir H. Havelock Allan asked how it happened that less than 500 native soldiers were sent on an enterprise having for its object the dethronement of the ruler of the neighbouring State without apparently any proper military supervision or any responsible estimate being formed as to the resistance to be expected and the hostile force to be encumbered, the adequacy or otherwise of the very small force sent, and the provision of a proper reserve of ammunition for the two different descriptions of rifles employed. A further one was whether the district and station from which this military force started was under the immediate military supervision of any superior military officer, and if so of whom; and what steps the Government of India proposed to take for insuring proper military control in military matters, so as if possible, to avert similar disaster to our arms in future.

It is not for the purpose of giving the answer to these questions that I set them out, for as you will see when I give them it contained positively no information on the matter. I give them as the kind of questioning which is in everybody's mind here when the Manipur disaster is spoken of, and as indicating the lines upon which enquiry will be insisted upon as soon as conveniently may be apart from that branch of the subject concerned more particularly with the actual doings of Mr. Quinton and his party. Sir J. Gorst's answer to the above question was (1) That full reports on the subject have not yet been received (2) The station referred to is in the Assam District under the command of Brigadier General Collett (3) The Secretary of State has not heard of any special steps being taken by the Government of India.

The criticism of Sir. W. W. Hunter's letter in defence of Mr. Quinton, which I spoke of last week, has continued; and especially it is pointed out that one charge has been brought upon evidence more conclusive than Mrs. Grimwood's recollection—the charge of failure in an operation not unfamiliar to the rulers of India—failure involving the loss of many valuable lives, the destruction of a British expeditionary corps, and the lowering of British prestige.

A curious point has also been raised and argued in defence of Mr. Quinton's contemplated action of arresting the Regent and the Senapati, that the Durbar spoken of does not mean a conference but a public Court over which the Regent presided, and that seizing him in such circumstances did not involve that treachery which no Englishman is inclined to excuse or palliate. This again is evidently one of those points upon which further information must be waited for.

This week, there has been considerable doubt and hesitation as to the course of business in the House of Commons owing to causes which I shall mention further on and Manipur was mentioned incidentally along with other topics about which members were curious. The Newfoundland Fisheries Bill, the Factories and Workshops Bill, the Irish Land Bill were all spoken of but nothing was said about Manipur by the Government. Then Sir William Harcourt, who is leading the opposition in the absence of Mr. Gladstone through illness, asked Mr. Goschen, who, again through the illness of the Government leader, Mr. Smith, is in charge of business, when further papers would be presented on the affairs at Manipur. He remarked that at present the House would observe there had been no expression whatever of the views of the Government on that matter and he asked when there would be further papers subsequent to those the House had already before it. In reply the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was not in a position to say when further papers would be laid on the table with regard to Manipur, but doubtless the House was entitled to the fullest possible information on the subject, and that information would be given. He suggested that if Sir William might think it convenient to move for papers and if he expressed a desire to discuss the matter the Government would feel it their duty to afford an opportunity. Thereupon Sir William said he would move for further papers on the subject and call attention generally to what had taken place. This would afford an opportunity for discussion and it would then be for members to consider what, if any, further steps ought to be taken. He ventured to express a hope that now or at an early date a day would be mentioned when such discussion might be taken. This however, has at present not been done, and at any rate the discussion cannot take place at the earliest till next week. The motion as it now stands after re-drafting is as follows: To call attention to the disasters at Manipur and the causes which led to them; and to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to lay before this House further correspondence relating to Manipur.

An examination of the papers in the Blue Book has shown that they really do not contain an intelligible account of the circumstances under which the Government of India decided to take measures against the Senapati and made it in their opinion impossible to acquiesce in the status which had existed from September of 1890. What had happened prior to the 19th of February 1891 which aroused Lord Cross suddenly on that date to send a telegram to the Government asking them to report concerning Manipur? This forward movement of the India Government it is felt needs explanation as well as the assent of the India Office to a step which the papers by no means show to be necessary. And this further raises the question whether and to what extent the India Office exercises or has any control over the relations of the Indian Government with native States. Nor do we know at all clearly what was the legal position of the Senapati with regard to the Government nor the precise character of his offence a point which last week I mentioned had been made by the "*Times*" and as to which it remarked that the Indian Government had seemed to have no logical theory and had acted upon none.

Apart from this point the papers exhibit a state of matters which seens contradictory and incomprehensible. Before Mr. Quinton was sent the Indian Government appeared to have made up their minds hat the Senapati must be punished, and yet Mr. Quinon's instructions were to examine into and come to a decision upon the merits of the case. There was judgment given before any enquiry and from what appears there was never any intention as a matter of fact of holding any enquiry at all into the merits judging from Mr. Quinton's actions.

We gather that the Indian Government had decided to upset the *status quo* on the ground that the Senas pati's influence would be opposed to English interesti and that his recognition as a factor in Manipurr Government would complicate in an injurious manne. the relations of the Suzerain to the feudatory Statest But then Mr. Quinton reported thus: "The presenx Government has been in existence for nearly sist months and is conduted with tranquility. It hae shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the political agent and has, as reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to th-Manipur levy." At the time of the revolution in Seps tember the political agent also said "The Senapatiie popular amongst all classes; he is the only Prin c who is said to be poor owing to his generosity; and if the Jubaraj is allowed to succeed to the Gadi the Senapati as Juvaraj would assist in making his rule strong and popular." What had the Senapati done from that time until action was determined to be taken against him to falsify these opinions of the political agent? If he had done anything the correspondece does not show it, nor is there any fact mentioned from which it can be inferred that the evident judgment of Mr. Grimwood in favour of acknowledging the new status had been proved wrong and the Indian Government right by anything that happened in the interval. We are left to conclude that there was some secret influence at work of whose existence we have had no explanation. It may even be thought that no Blue Book will explain, nor any debate in Parliament eluccidate this mystery, however, desirable it may be to have it cleared up. There is a strong suspicion that at the bottom of all, was the military, and a certain class of official were pulling at work prompted by the desire of annexation; in fact the question of "scientific frontier" over again. There have been several expositions here of the advantage of such a policy and of the wisdom of taking the occasion of the Manipur disturbances to carry it out, as I have before mentioned. So there is a suspicion that since no practical inconveniences have been shown to arise from acting in the spirit of Mr. Grimwood's report a pretext has been found for inteference on the ground of an assumed danger; the danger of acquiescing in an unauthorized act of the Senapati; although we have to admit that it resulted in an improved state of matters which we at first accepted. This seems a theory devised for a specific purpose which cannot be openly avowed. The consequences of it are that we are now saying we shall have to hang the man whom we first drove to desperation; and the one man apparently in Manipur capable of being a good and efficient ruler. It is most lamentable; and we are afraid that not for the first time has our own blundering or something worse had such a direful issue. There will be much disapproval and regret expressed in Parliament no doubt, a good deal of crying over spilt milk, as we say; but the only practical effect it will have will be, we may at least hope so much, to save us from the indecency of carrying out the policy of the annexationists. If it does not, and Indian human nature is like English human nature, we may perhaps have fewer examples of such loyal action on the part of Indian Princes as the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* has been telling us has gratified Lord Cross so much. Not content with their past offers of troops and money we now hear they have made further offers for the services of their troops "any where" their disposition to be entirely a matter for the Indian Government. More admirable and wonderful still at the time the offers were made the Indian military authorities were organizing the Manipur force; and as an earnest of their intention the chiefs offered to send a considerable native detachment to Manipur. If that is so and they continue of the same mind in case of our annexation of Manipur then their policy is either one which we should describe as "cutting off the nose to spite the face" or their human nature is certainly of a different kind from ours even though we do professedly admire the Chirstian virtue of forgiving our enemies and praying for those who despitefully use us and persecute us.

Before passing from the Manipur matter I may give you another question and answer which passed to Parliament on Monday.

Mr. Crawford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government would undertake that no one should be put to death in Manipur as a punishment or in retaliation for the deaths of Mr. Quinton and his companions, unitl the circumstances of the attack upon the Manipuris had been considered by Parliament. To this Sir John Gorst replied No one will be put to death in Manipur in mere retaliation for the death of Mr. Quinton and his companions. The Secretary of State is surprised that such a question should be asked. But those who are found guilty of the murder of Mr. Quinton and Mr. Melville and their respective companions will be adequately punished without waiting until the circumstances of the affair at Manipur have been considered by Parliament. It certainly was a stupid kind of question to ask; but it gave Sir John Gorst an admirable opportunity of emphasising that strict and noble attitude of Justice which has so characterised us all through this Manipur affair. I don't suppose it matters much to man why you hang him but for our greater self-satisfaction we in England dislike to call our death sentences retaliatory we prefer to call them deterrent. This is politically speaking. Religiously we call it carrying out the Divine law as found in the first half of our sacred books; in the second a different one is usually supposed to be formed that has hardly yet been found possible in practice.

THE STUDY OF INDIAN HISTORY.

A report of the discussion which took place upon the reading of a paper on the above subject by Mr. C. L. Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab, at the Indian section of the Society of Arts will I believe arrive by this mail and be for your paper but there are several passages from the paper itself worth quoting. One aim of the paper was to show that since the connection of European with Indian civilization and the uncivilized races of India one may be so used to illustrate the other as to make a study of both a necessity if the governing classes in each country are to understand the material with which they are dealing. Another has to suggest methods by which the numerous sources of information might be rendered accessible to scholars. In reference to the first point one most interesting feature of the paper was an elaborate explanation of the remarkable similarity between the Problems of Government which the Roman Republic and Empire were met with upon their conquest of Asiatic countries and those which India has presented to English Administrators; and the still more remarkable general resemblances which may be formed in their methods of solution. "Any one who had done administrative work in India will see at a glance that it only needs some slight alterations of scene, and some changes of properties and of costumes in the principal parts, to put Roman Egypt "on the stage as a British Indian Province." Of course such a parallel cannot be drawn without suggesting some rather startling questions both to Englishmen and Indians and Mr. Tupper fully aware of this took care to direct our minds to a proper view of this matter. He said, "I see some political advantage if the attention of Indian educational authorities and of our young native fellow-subjects, who turn with commendable thirst to the springs of Western learning, he directed to a world like ours of to-day, in which other Governors and administrators met with civilised skill, tasks as complicated as those which abound in modern India. If the Roman Empire be compared with the British Indian Empire, I have absolutely no fear of the result. I commend to the consideration of hostile speakers at native societies, and hostile writers in the Indian vernacular press, the innumerable slaves and colonies attached to the soil on the broad estates of Roman proprietors: The ergastula or underground rooms in the Roman farmhouses where 'those slaves who were kept in chains lived, worked and were tormented' and worse even than slavery and the lash the spectacle of fashionable Rome gazing for amusement on the detestable bloodshed of the gladiatorial arena." It may be hoped that the National Congrsss will not lose sight of this happy condition of things but will always reflect gratefully upon the happy circumstance that even the promulgation of its "extravagant" programme does not make its members liable to be "butchered to make an English holiday." It is a useful basis from which to start at any rate; and though it does not by any means supply everything necessary for carrying on the Government of India with satisfaction to those who are most concerned in it, there is an undeniable amount of advantage as far as it goes.

I have not space to mention Mr. Tupper's suggestion's as the means of making Indian history better understood but the want of a general history of a readable kind is one of them and as a general history is at least being prepared by Sir W. Hunter he may expect from his well-known skill that the other epithet will also be applicable to it.

Our immense amount of preliminary work has been done by the examination and arrangement of 3802 large volumes of India-Office records and other labours of the same character have been entered upon and largely carried out.

Mr. Tupper ended his eloquent and able paper by saying that correct knowledge of the facts of Indian history and sound opinions upon them will lighten the vast burden of Indian Government. He did not deprecate any severe judgment which is essentially just: but he thought that in proportion as the past is more distinctly realized a juster and more charitable view will be taken of the present. Agreement in a true and just view of past events ought at least to facilitate harmony between educated India and the Indian services.

VISIT OF INDIAN CAVALRY TO ENGLAND.

One of the most popluar annual events of this fashionable season of the year is what we know as the "Military Tournament" a grand display lasting for a week or so by some of the "crack" and most highly trained soldiers of our army. Call ranks of the people from her Majesty and the Prince of Wales down to the street seller take an interest and pride in these performances which have done a great deal weighten the attraction of the army for the classes who of late years had shown rather a disposition to shrink from military service in the presence of thousands of spectors of high and low rank feats of arms,, of horsemenship, of military training secintific useful or ornamental are gone through with great gusto and to the delight of all. Every year some new fearture is added to this attractive exhibition This year we have had a detachment of Mounted Rifle from Victoria. Our Colonists have been welcomed most heartily and unstinted admiration has been bestowed upon their performances. It is true that, as I have been heard, this visit is likely to be followed by the appearance of some Indian native Cavalry there is no doubt nothing more interesting and calculated to excite pleasure in connection with this Tournament could be devised. It is said that negotiations have been already entered into between the Home authorities and the general commanding in India. Mr. Tupper is quite right. Our methods after all are much better than those wicked Romans' and our fellow Indian subject instead of being hutchered to make a holiday will play the pleasanter role of showing as how clever they would have been if they had been butchering on our behalf say at Manipur. I dont know whether the Military Tournament is one of those places included in every where to which the Native Indian Princes have expressed their willingness to send troops. If it is we shall be glad to see them.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A function of a very different kind is to-day being held at Oxford but it is taking place too late for me to send any account of the actual proceedings in this letter. In this great centre of our national life, in many respects one of the most important, Lady Dufferin's well known movement for supplying medical aid to the women of India is to meet with its due recognition and honour and no doubt with something more substantial in the way of pecuniary support. I dont know that it detracts from the merit of philanthrophy if the philanthropist make it bring in a reasonable return to himself and so one may perhaps point out that in this as in some of their other benevolent schemes Englishmen do not fail to reap their reward. In this case it is our countrywomen who engage in medical pursuits, who directly benefit and through them their parents. Thesel atter have often found it a very difficult problem to know what to do with their daughters and the opening up of the medical profession to women has been a very considerable boon to women and their families and furnished a career which, since matrinomy has somewhat gone out of fashion; has been earnestly sought for by our emancipated ladies. The disadvantages of Indian women in respect of medical treatment have not been minimized to say the least and the impression produced upon us here has had a great deal to do with over-coming the objections which people who would now be considered old-fashioned once had to women becoming Doctors. A great argument has always been "See what a noble career opens up to properly trained women in India." So you see the advantage of the connection of England with India is not wholly on your side as you may sometimes be apt to suppose.

Professor Vambery the well-known Asiatic savant in speaking lately of the Lady Dufferin fund said Rs. 120,000 had been spent in recent years on buildings alone and that 411,000 Indian women had received medical assistance in 38 hospitals. This charitable fund which he was sorry to say did not meet in this country with the attention it deserved for it was sadly lacking in funds had already been the means of opening a school of medicine for Hindu women, who would consequently devote themselves to the study of anatomy. Anatomy and Asiatic women—that was the most extraordinary association of ideas one could ever have imagined!

ENGLISH POLITICS.

There has not been much of importance occurring during the week in the political world. In the House of Commons the Land Purchase Bill for Ireland has been dragging its slow length along in a House bored to death by it and only attended by a few small groups of members whose duty compelled them to be in attendance or whose pleasing delusion is that they have valuable ideas upon a subject which the majority of members really know little about. Ministers had declared their intention of continuning the discussion without the usual adjournment of the House over Whitsuntide; but that idea has been abandoned though it was strongly pressed upon them by some of its supporters in view of the backward condition in in which Public business is at present. Even the friends of the Government have been severe in censuring it for mismanagement and dilatoriness, and though insisting that the opposition has obstructed business have yet pointed to several occasions when the ministry through its own fault and not taking a sufficiently bold grip of their own principles as expressed in the bill has drifted aimlessly and weakly before the attacks of opponents. However, the Bill will no doubt be got through in Committee next week; for the holidays are only to be for four days and the House will meet again by the middle of the week.

The elections have been watched with great interest. The result has been a gain of two seats for the Home Rule party and the reduction in another constituency of the Unionist vote. About a sixth of the House is now composed of members who have been elected since the last general election and the gains of the Home Rule party are about 19 seats; so that supposing the same proportion kept up, as that party is assuming would be the case, they may evidently look for a large majority in the next Parliament. Mr. Smith, the leader in the Commons, was re-elected without opposition. He was asked about the Government proposals in respect of free education but objected to say anything further than that it was not intended to meet the cost by charging the local rates but from the general imperial taxation.

On taking his seat his first duty was to move the expulsion from the House of Captain Verney. The point was raised whether a member whose expulsion is moved should not have notice and be ordered to appear in his place to answer charges. However, the speaker decided that as Captain Verney had been convicted on his own confession his attendance was not necessary. Then Mr. Smith in a short speech, and with as little detail as possible, moved the expulsion on the ground that the circumstances under which Captain Verney had been convicted were such as to render it impossible for him to remain a member of the House and to associate with members in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman seconded, expressing the sorrow of the House that such a painful duty had been cast upon it and the motion was agreed to amidst deep silence.

Mr. Goschen the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the course of a speech to a deputation which waited upon him in reference to, amongst other things, the adoption of an imperial penny postage, gave reasons for thinking that the present rate of 2½d could not be lowered without loss. He said that upon tbe introduction of this rate and the abolition of the old rate there was certainly an enormous increase in the number of letters carried but the revenue lost £27,866 by it. He did not regret the step taken but he thought the public should know that the increase in the carriage of letters actually decreased the amount of revenue to be derived from it. Unless the letters were carried at the penny rate by slow ocean steamers without the interposition of the very expensive land line there would be a great loss; and even then he understood that it would be unsafe to say that they could be carried for a penny. Representatives from this country would attend the postal convention about to be held at Vienna and he could say that there would be no obstinate resistanee, certainly on the part of this country to any movement in the direction of getting a somewhat freer hand with regard to ocean postage, and the question was now under examination as to how far, as regards ocean postage, we should be limited by either of the conventions which bound us in other respects.

An amusing incident has happened during the week in which a certain English member of Parliament, Mr. Cunningham Graham, has been one of the chief actors; or rather he has not been so much actor as sufferer for his part was quite passive. He is well known as a Socialist agitator and has made himself conspicuous in the House by wild speeches and wild questions on labour topic especially. England not being sufficiently large for his activities he lately went over to France and there made violent orations against the iniquity of the French Government in its proceedings to put down the labour riots in certain provinces of that country. In consequence of this he was promptly seized and put on board the first steamer for England. What has amused us most is the seriousness with which some of thc French papers have treated the matter. Should we not resent this indignity to one of our Parliamentary representatives? Far from being inclined to do so we have looked upon it as parcical altogether; for Mr. Graham is not yet at all events, whatever he may be afterwards, taken seriously. But the French are still funnier. One of their papers under the idea that there would be immense indignation gets very excited and backs France against England to the following effect. "In matters of liberty we have no longer any thing to learn from the English, and if it is the repression of revolted India" (our good French neighbours always like to throw these things in our face) "that they would offer us as a model of liberalism we prefer to leave such glory to our neighbours. Let Mr. Cunningham Graham make his protests at home against the Manipur massacres. There is a fine subject for an indignation meeting. But we shall manage our own affairs ourselves. Quite right we say; but I am afraid we should not take much notice of Mr. Graham even if he did protest against the Manipur massacres; and we really are not at all angry with the French for having politely put him out of their country and sent him home for we have not much use for him here; he is not dull enough to be respected in England.

I have referred to the hesitation and doubt which have existed in the House of Commons as to the intentions of the Government in regard to public business.

The first point to be noticed is that members are now beginning to be anxious as to when the session will end. It began in November, a most unusually early time, and reckoning by the ordinary length of a session it should terminate in the middle of July at the latest. In spite of this early meeting however comparatively little in the way of business is to be shown for it; and members on both sides even say that the experiment must not be tried again for it has been a failure. What members wish now is that they may be assured of being liberated by July and no called together again until the usual time in January. They received with dismay therefore the intimation from Minister that it was proposed instead of at once taking up supply upon which there are some 168 votes to be taken to ask for a vote on account for two months which wouid carry them on with the necessary expenses of certain services until July. Naturally then members wanted to know if they were not to be engaged in this essential part of their duties in a regular and systematic manner until they were got through, what the Government business was to be in the interval so that they might know what time they were likely to have for supply which must be completed before the House could adjourn. It seemed as though the session would last until the middle of August and many many votes be put off till no suitable discussion could be given to them. The Irish Land Bill had passed through its long and arduous stages in Committee but certain important proposals remained to be taken in connection with it before the second reading, nothing was known about the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill whether it would be necessary or not by the passing or refusing to pass a similar Bill by the Colonial legislature. Then there were the important Factories Bill and the desired discussion upon the disaster at Manipur and above all the great and delicate question of the Free Education Bill. Curiosity upon this latter subject was expecially prevalent; but it is precisely upon this matter that it has been impossible to get the Government to declare any definite intentions, as long as they could fence with it.

Now instead of at once putting it down for first reading and thus enabling the country to know what their proposals are they have deferred it until the Land Bill is entirely disposed of. This as the *Times* says seems to imply that they have practically abandoned that measure for the present session and it proceeds; "In ordinary cases there might be much to be said in favour of postponing a measure which will certainly put considerable strain upon a jaded House but the present case is peculiar inasmuch as a million of money has been allocated to the purposes of the Free Education Bill. The Government was last year involved in great trouble and some discredit by the allocation of money to a purpose to which they could not give effect and it will be distinctly unfortunate if they are this year reduced to the rather ignominious expedient which seems the alternative to the passage of the Free Education Bill. With appropriation of a million of the suplus to the reduction of the National Debt."

In fact it is douutful whether the proposed free education boon has not missed fire as an election device in the conservative interest. It at any rate failed to carry the two elections which have taken place since it was announced and so great are the fears even of the non-State religious or denominational schools in whose interests free education has brought forward of state control following as a necessary consequence, that there is no doubt the Government are repenting of their rashness. On the other hand the Radicals are pressing it because they see in it a chance of introducing popular control into all the elementary schools and removing education from clerical influence.

As to the Newfounpland Bill it is satisfactory that on the motion for the second reading on Thursday night Mr. Smith was able to inform the House that the Newfoundland legislature had agreed to an Act extending the temporary arrangement for carrying out the French treaty until 1893 the English Government jurney the assurance their Bill should be withdrawn after the second reading on the understanding that the terms of a permanent act to be passed by the Colonial legislature should be forthwith discussed and arranged. Moreover as the result of the discusslon on the second reading Mr. Bryce's amendment to postpone it has carried for the Newfoundlanders.

To conclude these somewhat dry remarks it is evident that if the House is to adjourn in July Government will have to take the whole time of the House after next week and it is understood that Mr. Smith will next Monday propose this with the exception for the present of Wednesdays which now that the Land Bill is through Committee again belong to private members. Even with this drastic arrangement the nine weeks comprised in this period will not be too long for the work that is to be done. On Monday too Mr. Smith has promised to have a day for the discussion of Sir William Harcourt's motion with regard to Manipur.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Iny valuable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge Universit) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your leesons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresenta tions of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk; Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES of CHRONIG COUGH.— This celebrated Oil has been most extensively, and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Cough. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucuous surfaces of ths throat, and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation, which produces frequent and prolonged coughingt Dr Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the thorat and chest, writes:—" I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its tast is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Diseases complicated with consumption." Dr de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210 High Holborn, London.

DR, Franck's Grains of Health are firstly, aperient and stomachic; secondly, purgative. In the first instance, it is only necessary to take one of the grains per day at meal time for a few days. The appetite will soon be restored, and the digestion facilitated. In the second case a dose of 2 or 3 grains must be taken either between or immediately before meals. The number of grains, within the above limits, must depend on the condition of the patient and his susceptibility to purgatives. As a rule, it is preferable to take the grains immediately before eating.

THE TASAR SILK INDUSTRY.

At the Society of Arts Indian Section on Thursday a paper of the greatest interest was read by Mr. Thomas Wardle before a large audience upon the above subject. Mr. Wardle has for years devoted himself to the extension of the Tasar silk trade in Europe and England and to proving that a material which was thought only suitable for the coarser kinds of fabrics, or in the manufacture of which there were insuperable difficulties, might after all be made a formidable rival of the silk which has for centuries held the markets as one of the most useful and beautiful of products. The large collection of fabrics of all kinds in the richest and most artistic colours which adorned the walls of the room showed how completely his anticipations had been realised. The lecturer believes that India which is one of the great Tasar silk producing countries has more to gain than any other from the extension of the trade which has had some success but not of that amount which might be expected and which ought to be attained if due regard be paid to the matter. The lecture was a most elaborate description of everything one can conceive related to this wild silk culture and manufacture and only admits of certain points being taked here and there such as I conceive may be of interest to the readers of this paper; especially as to the great developments in the commercial and manufacturing utilization of Tasar silk since 1878.

One great difference between the ordinary silk and the Tasar silk is that the cocoon in the former case is soft and the silk easily drawn off and is also easily dyed. In Tasar silk that is not so. It cannot be reeled easily nor until recent years could it be dyed without great difficulty and by methods which step by step only have at last succeeded. Now, however, success has been attained and it is possible to unwind an Indian Tasar silk cocoon in an unbroken thread of nearly three quarters of a mile long.

The difficulties of dyeing, however, were still greater. Gradually through many years and a fuller knowledge of Chemistry, the lecturer stated that better application of tinctorial agencies was found out by him. At first greys of various kinds were mastered, then a series of brown shades, and after some years of perseverance reds, blues, greens, but not of very brilliant tones, succeeded; and not till long after good yellows, pale shades of blues, red and tertiary hues. Singularly enough black and white were and yet are the most difficult colors to dye. the lecturer then gave an account of his connection with India. At the request of Lord Salisbury then Secretary of State for India he undertook to communicate the information he had obtained. He informed his lordship that as India was so rich in vegetable tinctorial products he should advise the natives being taught to use them in preference to European dyes. A collection of dye stuffs was sent to him—a most valuable one so extensive that it took him and an assistant more than seven years to examine them. The result was a Blue-book of eighty-two pages entitled "The Dyes and Tans of India" But what did the Government do? It might have been thought they would have hastened to spread as widely as possible the result published. Instead of doing so the publishing was undertaken with such parcimony that as far as its usefulness to India or Europe was concerned it would have been more economical never to have published it at all. "In vain" says Mr. Wardle I urged that it ought to be published in England, and to have the methods by which I succeeded in obtaining the beautiful colours you see here inserted in the book, and what is quite as necessary, to have pasted in the book small Patterns of these coloured results, obtained as they were by a more scientific application of mordants than those known to or practised by natives of India, who when I went there at the request of the Government in 1885 and showed my results to native dyers with their own dyes, over the chief part of India, they were immensely surprised, and doubts were expressed as to the possibility of obtaining such excellent results with their plant dyes, until I explained the chemical processes, when they were convinced that good as their dyeing was, it was capable of great improvement. Since that time, for all art work I have chiefly used Indian dyes, from which I succeed in obtaining results in tone and permanence absolutely impossible with any artificial dyes and if the Government had followed up any arduous work for them in a prompt and thorough way, I am sure Europe would now have been doing a large business in dyes with India. I would urge the Government to make the work so successfully begun by Lord Salisbury complete. The Hindoo and Mahomedan dyers still remain untaught, and the European dyers remain unaware of the excellencies of scores of to them unknown Indian dyes."

Upon instructions the lecturer visited the Bengal agricultural districts to report upon the causes of their depressed condition and diminished output. He found in some filatures very defective reeling, in all possibilities of improvement; in the cocoon rearing villages he found much preventible disease; generally about 60 per cent. of the worms died from disease. There were also other difficulties all of which could be easily ameliorated by an imperial bacteriological and educational effort, similar to those in France and Italy. Much improvement in reeling has been recently effected, and Bengal silk finds more favour in Europe on that account; and it has now a value of upwards of 3 per lb over the price obtained for it in 1885.

I must pass by his descriptions of other parts of India and turn to what the lecturer said as to the European uses of the Tasar silk. He is not of opinion that this kind of silk is destined to replace the more refined and beautiful fibre of the old silk; but there are many purposes of beauty and use to which it may be applied; and the old prejudices against it are just passing away and fabrics may now be made from it which have utterly upset the old ideas about it. For instance it is more suitable for all kinds of silken plush than the finer kind; and its use for this purpose is rapidly making way. So far embroidery and for upholstery cloths. But though for these purposes its use is increasing in France there has been a decadence in England owing to the tendency we inveriably have in our manufactures to cheapen them, at the expense of excellence and beauty. It is in France that Indian Tasar silk finds its greatest market, as China silk is so badly reeled as to be fit only for the coarsest textiles; but the improved reeling introduced into India now produces raw silk such as can be successfully used for artistic purposes by the best manufacturers of upholstery.

In regard to the Chinese silk, that people has been quicker to respond to commercial requirements. As soon as they saw the steadily increasing demand for Indian Tasar silk in Europe they immediately turned their attention to a greatly increased production of their own Tasar silk and to them for some years, say since 1884, has been owing to the bulk of the supply of raw and waste Tasar silk for European wants.

That India too has not been altogether lethargic is true; whilst in regard to Indian—native woven Tasar fabrics, she has greatly increased her productions and exports. But there are no reliable statistics. One of the exhibits shown was a peice of silk made in Manipur being of the kind worn by rich people and was looked at with great interest from the associations it brought to the minds of all present.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ART.

The Society for the encouragement and preservation of Indian Art held its first annual meeting on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Sir George Birdwood. The members of this society are anxious that the famous and beautiful crafts of India should not be swept away under the press of European competition and wholesale machine made products and that the deterioration in artistic products which is going on under the conditions of European manufacture should if possible be checked by proper encouragement afforded to the native retail and individual work. It is founded on similar lines to those upon which societies have been formed here in order to restore at least in some measure the earlier conditions of our English industries when the workman was really an artistic handicraftman and not a mere machine attendant. The Government of India have been appealed to by the Society to patronise good art work in India whether found in the Schools of art or among the Native Artisans, by purchasing specimens of it when making complimentary presents to Princes; and the Princes themselves, and leading Nobles, have been solicited to help in reviving the hereditary handicrafts of their respective states. It has also placed itself in communication with Schools of art and Industrial Associations in India, and is endeavouring by exhibitions of Indian work and photographic representations to spread the knowledge of it and the desire on the part of the British public to possess it and especially the higher classes of it. Communications have also been opened with America through an American gentleman who is anxious to introduce into the United States the best Indian Art products. The Society of course necognizss the fact that in India as well as in England, it is no use trying to put back the hands of the clock and endeavouring to meet the modern requirements of every day life by the competition of hand industries against machinery; but in the higher branches of workmanship, which might perish for lack of the intelligent support of persons of wealth' it believes mnch can be done by its efforts: and this no doubt is the case. The artistic genius of India has found expression in many branches of production which with us have been much less numerous mainly confined indeed to painting and sculpture; and it would, be a great loss if the art of India were to die out in so many directions as our European art has done under the influence of capitalism and machinery. It is plain enough to see that the course of things may be in India as it has been here under like circumstance and we need not have recourse to the foolish theory of one of the speakers that "early marriages in India had a great deal to do with the stagnation of art there." This is the kind of nonsense a sensible man may talk who has allowed himself to become possessed by a craze which asserts itself at all times and places without any regard to fact or logic.

AN EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

There has been an outbreak of a mysterious and, as we are beginning to understand now a really serious complaint which we have come to call the "Influenza" by analogy to a complaint which Englishmen are only too well accustomed to owing to the damps and colds of our climate. The latter is really only a slight thing, a mere cold in the head attended with some inconvenience; the former has been carrying on people in some parts by scores—chiefly very old people or young people; and we have really come to recognize how that it is a grave addition to the ills our flesh is heir to; indeed there has been somewhat of a panic over it. The deaths have been many, and numbers of distinguished people have been in danger through its attack. Some forty members of Parliament have been ill; one at least has died as well as other men well known. Mr. Gladstone is ill with it. Mr. Morley and Lord Derby; and the latest victim is the Prince of Wales. Amongst the poorer classes in some large towns there has been so much distress caused by it that special measures have been taken by the Town authorities to raise pecuniary aid for them. Though it is not so serious as a disease like the cholera it is yet sufficiently alarming and strangely enough no one seems to know what its origin or nature is; though the Doctors put it down to the action of germs their favourite theory always in these days.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
FOR DURABILITY.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
FOR STYLE.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
IN ALL QUALITIES.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
FOR THE MONSOONS.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
FOR THE OFFICE.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
IN ALL SHAPES.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
None Genuine without Trade Mark.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
DAWSON'S BOOTS
FOR ALL CLASSES.
NOTE.—No Goods are Genuine without
THIS TRADE MARK Stamped on the Soles.
ONLY ADDRESS 23, LONDON WALL, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 18, 1891.

GENERAL—Brigade-Surgeon G King, C I E, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Derjiling, and Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal; Government Quinologist; and Director of the Botanical Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th July 1891.

Mr J Gammie, Deputy Superintendent of Government Cinchona Plantation, is appointed to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation and of the office of the Government Quinologist in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surgeon G King, C I E, or until further orders.

Surgeon D Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Superintendent of that Garden, and of the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling, and as Director of the Botanical Survey of India, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surgeon G King, C I E, or until further orders.

Babu Khudiram Poddar, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Raniganj, in the district of Burdwan.

Surgeon-Major Edward Bovill is appointed to be an Honorary Surgeon of the Central Bengal Light-horse, with effect from the 1st May 1891, *vice* Surgeon-Major E Sanders, retired.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, KT, Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1891.

Babu Parbaty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 13th April 1891.

Second Lieutenant Frandis Greene, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, is transferred to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Babu Bhubendra Noth Rai, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kurigram, Rungpur, is transferred temporarily to the Nelphamari sub-division of that district, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th May 1891, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Huq, or until further orders.

Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magitrates and Collectors, with effect from the 26th May 1891, *vice* Mr A Forbes, on deputation.

Mr D J Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakhali, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 26th May 1891, vice Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt.

Mr F W Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 3rd instant, vice Mr J Crawfurd, on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL—The Rev Alder Beecher Boyer of the American Free Baptist Mission at Balasore is hereby granted licenses, under sections 6 and 9 of Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians respectively.

The Rev Mr Boyer is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

REGISTRATION—Babu Mukund Lal Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Contai, in the district of Midnapur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Debra, in the same district.

Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Garbetta, in the district of Midnapur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Contai, in the same district.

Babu Ram Narain Mitra, Rural Sub-Registrar of Debra, in the district of Midnapur, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Garbetta, in the same district.

EDUCATION—Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, B L, is appointed to act as Law Lecturer, Krishnaghur College, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Khetra Lal Sinha, or until further orders.

In supersession of the notification, dated the 26th April 1887, published at page 305, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the forest charge known as the Julpaiguri Division be abolished, and that the Julpaiguri and Buxa Sub-Divisions of the said charge shall form two separate Divisions.

In supersession of the notification, dated the 9th May, 1884, published at page 598, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th April, 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the forest charge hitherto known as the Chota Nagpur Division be abolished, and that the Singbhoom and Palamow Sub-Divisions of the said charge shall form two separate Divisons. Further that the Hazaribagh Sub-Division, which was also included in the Chota Nagpur Division, be abolished, and the area it comprised be included in the Direction.

In supersession of the notification, dated the 13th November, 1882, published at page 913, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the forest charge hitherto known as the Orissa Division be abolished, and that the Angul and Khorda Sub-Divisions of the said charge shall form two separate to be called the Angul and Pooree Divisions, respectively.

Mr F B Manson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the Working Plans Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th July, 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.—Mr N Bonham-Carter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan and Gopalganj, in the district of Sarun, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Mohesh Chundre Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Amrito Lal Roy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench of Narail, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Devendra Mohun Sen B. L., is appointed to act as Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Giridi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Brojo Mohun Prosad, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS. Babu Brojo Mohun Prosad, Munsif of Giridi, in Chota Nagpur, is allwoed leave for three weeks, under article 306 *(b)* of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1ts July 1891, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Krishna Lal Chatterjee, Munsif of Burdwan, on deputation to Culna, in the same district, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th May 1891.

The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the removal of the head-quarters of the Sub-registry office of Baliakandi, in the district of Faridpur, form Baliakandi to Padamdi, in the registration sub-district of Baliakandi.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

OF THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER.

Contains 6 ingredients, scientifically combined.

THIS medicine is used by the most eminent Doctors in all parts of the world, who declare that they find it gives greater success than any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they claim the greatest success, are :—

Lung diseases, Anemia (thin and poor blood)
Nervous diseases, Convalescence (from disease).
General debility, Imperfect Nutrition.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is both a food and a medicine. It improves appetite and digestion, and causes the food to assimilate, thus creating new tissue to take the place of that which is worn out.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS & MEDICINE SHOPS.

Beware of the many "Hypophosphites" and "Phosphate which, we hear, are urged upon you when Fellows' Syrup" is asked for.

"FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES may be fairly described as the best of all Tonics,—deserving of a high place in the treatmert of all diseases marked by Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Anemia (thin and poor blood), especially in Lung Diseases and Convalescence from disease."—*Birmingham Medical Review.*

Send your name and address, in English on a post card for list of letters to.

M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,
3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

Advertisements.

BATHGATE & CO.

CHEMISTS TO THE VICEROY

CALCUTTA.

AGENTS FOR

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

Oil (for Rheumatism &c.,)	...	Bot 1-8.
Cure (Prairie flower)	...	„ 1-8.
Instant Relief	...	„ 1-8.
Dentifrice.		Per tin. 0-8.

ELECTROPATHIC BELTS.

for Ladies @ Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
for Gentlemen @ Rs. 16.

Elixir of Cascara.
An excellent remedy for Constipation.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

Cantharidine Pomade.
For stimulating the growth of the hair.
In bottles, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

Bathgate's Thymol Mouth Wash.
The best and most pleasant antiseptic mouth wash
Rs. 2 per bottle.

Syrup of the Hypophosphites.
A reliable remedy in cases of debility.
In bottles, at Rs 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Lanugosine.
A sure promoter of moustachios and whiskers
In bottles at Rs. 2.

Red Ringworm Ointment.
Is a remedy which has gained for itself a high repute as a safe and effectual agent.
In pots at Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

B. B. Seal's Spleen Mixture.
This is the best remedy known for spleen enlargement, and never fails to give relief.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

Robertson's Eye Ointment.
A certain cure for inflamed eyes, weak sight, sore eyes, scorbutic eruption, &c.
Price, Re 1-8 per pot.

Dr. Ward Cousin's Ear Drums for Deafness.
Per Box of 3 dozen Re. 1.
Forceps for applying them Re. 1 each.

B. & Co.'s Carbolic Dentifrice.
A most powerful antiseptic powder for cleansing hte teeth and hardening the gums. It also imparts a fragrancy to the breath which cannot be excelled.
In pots, Re. 1; and bottles, Rs. 2-8.

Bathgate's Golden Podophyllin Pills.
A splendid remedy for Sluggish Liver, Biliousness, and all Hepatic diseases.
In bottles, at Re. 1-0 and Rs. 2-0.

Bathgate's Salup Misree.
A highly nutritious dietetic article, strongly recommended in cases of debility.
In bottles, at Re. 1 0 and Rs. 2-0.

VINOLIA Cream, A plastic Emolliont.
VINOLIA Soap, for the Toilet.
VINOLIA Soap, for Shaving.
VINOLIA Powder, for the Complexion.
VINOLIA Soap does not irritate the skin.
VINOLIA Soap renders the Skin Soft.
VINOLIA Cream removes Sunburn.
VINOLIA Soap, the proper Nursery Soap.
VINOLIA Soap removes wrinkles.
VINOLIA Powder, a charming Dusting Powder for
VINOLIA prickly heat.
VINOLIA Cream, for skin irritation.
VINOLIA Cream, for mosquito bite.
VINOLIA Soap, for rough skin.
VINOLIA Cream, a specific for Eczema.
VINOLIA Cream, efficacious in Acne.
VINOLIA Powder, for tender skin.
VINOLIA Cream, pleasant after shaving.
VINOLIA Cream, a good application for ulcers.
VINOLIA Soap, for the Bath.
VINOLIA Powder, for raw surfaces.
VINOLIA Powder, for all skin affections.
VINOLIA Cream, clean and not greasy.
VINOLIA in boxes at Rs. 1-8, 3, and 5.
VINOLIA Powder white, cream and pink colour.
VINOLIA Rs. 1-8, and 3 per box.
SHAVING SOAP Sticks at Re. 1 8, Cakes Rs. 2.
VINOLIA Toilet Soap, 12 annas per tablet, Rs. 2. per box.
VINOLIA Medical Soap, As. 12 tablet, Rs. 1-12. per box.
VINOLIA Floral Soap, As. 8 per tablet.

AGENTS.

BATHGATE AND Co., CALCUTTA.

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DASS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.